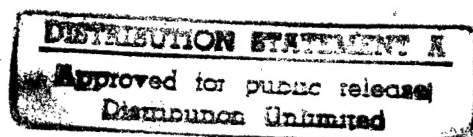


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19 February 1986

# East Europe Report



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19 February 1986

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MORE THAN INDICATORS NEEDED TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 43, 1985 p 4

[Interview with Pavel Mechura, CSR deputy minister of the building industry]

[Text] The first meeting of the second year seminars of the economic action group will be dedicated to a discussion of the requisites for increasing the growth of the national income and thus also of the standard of living. A stimulus for this discussion should be provided by the following talk with Pavel Mechura, CSR deputy minister of the building industry.

P. Mechura: First of all, I want to emphasize that the question of how national labor productivity will grow is a fundamental one. We are concerned not only with the savings of direct labor but past labor output as well.

[Question] That, of course, means first and foremost to know the current status and the future tasks in this respect. Relatedly, there are also the questions of how to measure labor productivity.

[Answer] The development of labor productivity is recorded not only in the year-book statistics but also, of course, entered into every plan. And not only that, the plans also contain an analysis of individual factors of its growth. At the end of the year, it is evaluated as a whole in comprehensive yearly studies. Its evaluation is a matter of extraordinary importance. We became used to applying the same criteria at all levels, although we are aware that it is one thing to determine labor productivity at the level of the central, by a nation-wide standard, but another to do so at the level of a branch or enterprise, where we measure productivity by overall performance, gross production, or possibly by adjusted production and distribution costs. We often make the mistake of wanting to measure productivity in this way only at the level of a center or work shop--here it is necessary to differentiate. We have learned much in the recent past. During the course of the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans and even at the beginning of the Seventh, we were still "captives" of measuring labor productivity in terms of gross production; in the case of the building industry, for example, in terms of the value of the basic building output. We have to admit that we were led astray by this to a certain degree, in the end even technological development being adjusted to this way of measuring growth.

[Question] What did this mean in specific terms?

[Answer] Everyone was concerned with achieving productivity in terms of gross production and acted accordingly. There was an effort to use as costly materials as possible, produce the most massive constructions possible, and utilize as many cooperatives as possible. That, of course, led to a growth of labor productivity in gross production but nationwide labor productivity declined.

The crucial turning point came with the application of the Set of Measures during the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, when emphasis was placed on labor productivity in terms of adjusted value added. That meant--to put it simply--that in practice the cost of materials was deducted from performance.

[Question] That was a glimpse into the past. Now, during these months, we are facing the preparation for the next 5-Year Plan.

[Answer] Even in the upcoming Eighth 5-Year Plan we are counting on a slower growth of labor productivity in terms of gross output and conversely a substantially faster labor productivity growth in adjusted value added. This considerable challenge is clearly indicated in our present concept of the next 5 years. The emphasis is on reduction in the use of start-up materials, fuel and energy.

In connection with planning I would like to mention that we often make mistakes when planning the semi-annual increases of labor productivity without knowing the structure of the production program. Actually, this structure has a considerable impact on productivity, because pricing policy does not express fully the contribution of past labor output and equally does not express the same degree of profit. This can be equalized in large numbers at the level, say of a department, or possibly also at the level of an economic production unit or enterprise where the production program does not change. But where it does change, particularly at the lower levels, labor productivity has to be studied and evaluated relative to the changes in the structure of the production program.

[Question] Perhaps a specific example would make this clearer.

[Answer] In residential construction, for example, there is a relatively high labor productivity in terms of gross output, because there is a higher share of the cost of materials than in other types of construction. If in a certain period residential construction declines, naturally labor productivity in terms of gross output also shows a decline, but labor productivity in adjusted value added may still be growing. One can cite any number of such examples in other branches as well, because the share of the cost of materials of individual products, of course, varies. Prices also play a relatively important role here. In the building industry, for instance, it means that the rate of profit in individual branches of the construction industry differs.

We might say that labor productivity at the level of an enterprise or a plant can be measured per employee or worker in relation to the financial considerations; of course, at the lower levels we should better be talking about reducing costs, including costs of wages, in relation to calculated output.

this will show how much material should be used for this or that product, how many other costs should be expended, and last but not least, what the share of wages ought to be.

[Question] This tells us then something about how to measure productivity. However, on what does its growth primarily depend, who can influence what and who should be accountable in this area?

[Answer] The factors which influence labor productivity growth vary widely--natural conditions, level of equipment and technology, organization and qualification of workers, and last but not least, increase in worker initiative.

Some of these factors are of a long range nature, some are short term which we can quickly and immediately put to use. The long term factors include mostly investments and improvements together with improvements of a higher order. In many cases this means putting new scientific developments into practice, new technologies, and altogether everything which has to do with the modernization of technical equipment. Among those which can be realized quickly we can count first and foremost changes in the organization of work and development of worker initiative. As far as responsibility is concerned--accountable are those who can make decisions and thus also influence labor productivity.

Employees of ministries and other central agencies can and must promote fundamental changes in the structure of production and, for example, international division of labor and crucial plans for investments. In the case of economic production units and some large enterprises, these are questions of improvements, investments and, naturally, also the equally important questions of improving worker qualifications.

In enterprises, workshops and centers it is quite possible to have an individual impact on better utilization of machinery and technical equipment, and through a more consistent application of the khozraschet contribute to a better utilization of direct labor. And, naturally, it is in their power to save on costs of materials and properly utilize all forms of remuneration, which greatly enhances the process of making labor more efficient. It means to introduce --to the extent that technology can make it possible--piece work wages, contract job piece work wages and, most of all, a brigade form of khozraschet. The connection with the problems of labor productivity here is clear--piece work wages and other more advanced methods of remuneration ensure a better utilization of available work time.

This is most strikingly evident in the brigade form of remuneration, where savings of materials, utilization of machinery, meeting of deadlines, etc., are taken into consideration. This directly influences the growth of national labor productivity.

[Question] In such cases, though, it is not only a question of the method of remuneration, but also a question of work organization.

[ Answer] All these problems which we have been discussing are really a system of interconnected vessels influencing each other. At the lower components of management, in workshops or on construction sites, the organization of work is extremely important. The point is to make maximum use of the work time. There should be no idle time because of interruption of deliveries of materials, nor should there be, on the other hand, crash work done at other times. This impacts directly on the quality of work, which under such unfavorable circumstances tends not to be of the best. And if you make defective products, you contribute nothing, on the contrary, you lower the growth of productivity at all levels.

Of course, this does not concern only workshops and construction sites. A poor quality work with all its consequences can be, for instance, an investment which was not completed in time and within given deadlines. Or an investment, which after completion and after being put in production, does not reach for a long time those parameters which were counted on in the project, and on the basis of which decisions were made about its potential usefulness and effectiveness.

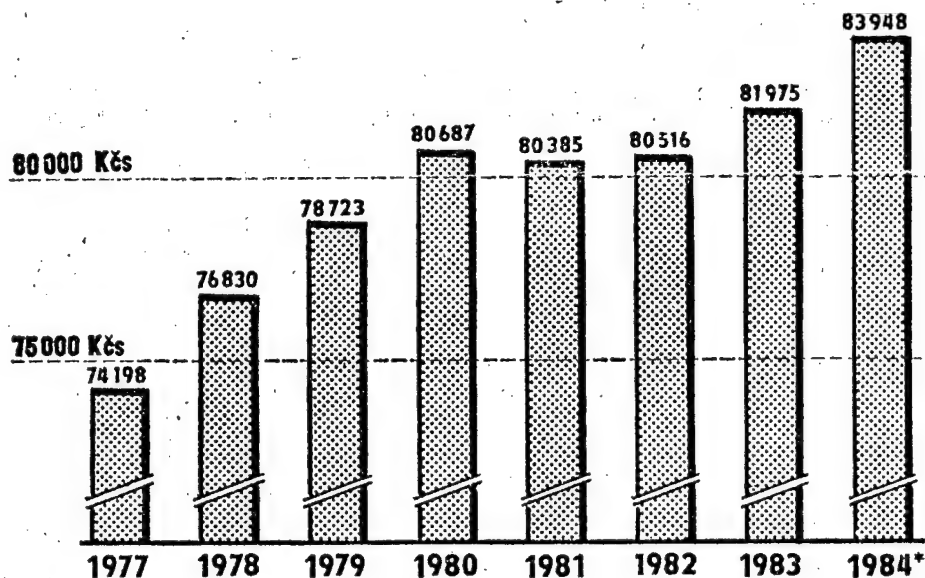
I am pointing this out only because it would not be a good idea to reduce, to simplify the concept of labor productivity to merely an indicator. It is necessary to see things in a three-dimensional way, to see that there are many factors at work here, that almost everyone can have an influence over labor productivity growth--whichever form that may take.

These days we often speak about the necessity to take different approaches, to change our way of thinking. It is now well enough known to everyone what the fundamental, essential requirements are for changing from an extensive to an intensive development. These are correct principles, but it is necessary to keep them in mind in the everyday, specific work of each worker. And it means changing the way of thinking about incorrect concepts of labor productivity, which in many instances still persist.

[See graphics next page]

Figure 1

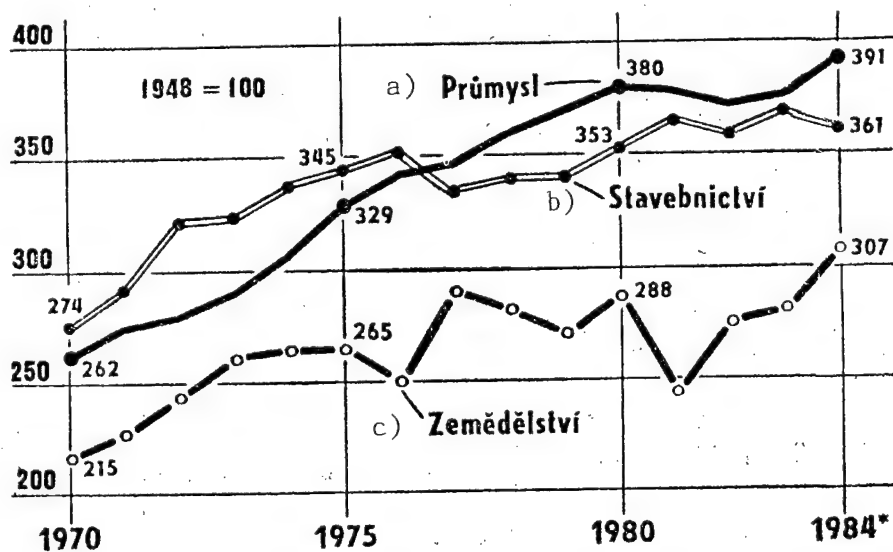
National labor productivity\* in the Czechoslovak economy (in constant prices of 1977)



\* Share of national income per 1 worker in the manufacturing sphere  
Source: Numbers for everyone, 1985, Federal Office of Statistics.

Figure 2

Growth of national labor productivity in the main macroeconomic branches (1948=100) a) Industry b) Construction c) Agriculture



Source: Statistical year-book of the Federal Office of Statistics 1985 (redefined entry for 1983, preliminary, still unpublished entry for 1984.)

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### BRIEFS

MINERAL SURVEY RESULTS--In the 1981-85 period, Czech geologists completed the survey of 3 new coalfields--the Frenstat-East, the Koprivnice-Ticha, and the new field of the CSA, and estimated the total deposits at 1,084 million metric tons of bituminous coal, of which three-quarters could be used for coking. In southern Moravia, near Hodonin, the geologists estimated the local deposits of lignite at 100 million metric tons. They also surveyed in detail the deposits of natural gas in the region. On the basis of their survey, the "existing reserves of natural gas and crude oil could be extended by a total of 35 million metric tons of the so-called converted fuel (it is being converted into metric tons of crude oil, with 1 metric ton of crude oil being 1,000 cubic meters of natural gas)." However, their biggest success was the discovery of the Celina-Mokrsko gold deposits, where the content of gold in ore is being estimated at more than 100 metric tons. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Jan 86 p 3 AU] /9738

GAS IMPORTS, PRODUCTION--The share of gaseous fuels in Czechoslovakia's energy consumption is to increase 0.4 percent in 1986 as compared with 1985. Deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union will exceed 10 billion cubic meters and the planned domestic production of natural gas is 526 million cubic meters, an amount that roughly equals last year's actual production. Deliveries of propane-butane are to increase by 3,000 metric tons, to 138,000 metric tons. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 85 p 2 AU] /9738

GAS RESERVOIRS--Gas currently accounts for about 10.5 percent of the annual consumption of primary energy resources in the CSSR. According to long-term concepts, this share should reach 14 percent by 1990. The planned increase in the consumption of natural gas, most of which is imported from the USSR, requires the expansion of the operational capacity of underground gas reservoirs, which is currently about 2 billion cubic meters a year. That is why an additional underground gas reservoir is to be added to the existing ones at Lab, Hrusky, and Stramberk. The construction of this reservoir, which is located at Dolni Dunajovice in Breclav District, was started last year and should be completed in 1988. The Dolni Dunajovice reservoir is one of the most important investment projects in the fuel-power complex in the new 5-year plan. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jan 85 p 2 AU] /9738



COOPERATION IN DAIRY INDUSTRY--Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, received in Prague on 16 January Weibrend Dykstra, chairman of the International Dairy Industry Federation with the seat in Brussels, and his deputies Anton Eder and Jiri Gabriel. The two sides assessed the level of mutual cooperation to date and the possibilities of expanding it, with a particular emphasis on searching for ways of an even closer participation by the Czechoslovak dairy industry in the technical-technological development on an international scale through the participation of CSSR institutions and experts in the symposia and other actions of the federation. "The International Dairy Federation positively assessed the successful development of the Czechoslovak dairy industry and its deepening cooperation with the world." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH COLOMBIA--The Fourth session of the joint Czechoslovak-Colombian commission for economic cooperation ended in Prague on 16 January. The final protocol, signed by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and by Gustavo Castro Guerrero, Colombian minister of economic development, envisages increased CSSR engineering exports, particularly of tractors, power engineering equipment, and textile machinery, and purchases of Colombian coffee beans, bananas, rice, and other products. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

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ECONOMY

POLAND

# CHANGES IN 1985 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The Statistical Yearbook for 1985 has appeared somewhat earlier than in previous years. This is a fundamental work serving all levels of the administration for economics and educational, scientific and socio-political activity not limited to the sphere of economics. For the yearbook also includes data on social subjects matter (e.g. information about elections to national councils, workers' self-rule and trade unions)./

The yearbook is divided into three basic parts: review tables, tables of particulars and an international survey. Altogether it contains 970 tables (12 more than in the previous year), grouped into 30 thematic sections. The cumulative sections include: employment and working conditions; national income; finances; incomes, costs of living and consumption; wages; social benefits; investments and permanent resources; supply management. In the remaining sections branch information is presented, arranged by branch group, forms of ownership, type of activity, etc..

/Rather significant changes have been introduced into the 1985 Yearbook in comparison with the previous year. They are concerned with new concepts of national income, business finances, foreign trade and--in social statistics--matters of employment, social benefits and environmental protection./

Worthy of notice, for example, is the comparison--for the years 1977 and 1983--of the educational level of management, specialist, non-labor and labor personnel. Interesting research on social benefits is also provided for this period. As it follows from the data in the yearbook, over 42 percent of those on pension (among the two million surveyed) receive benefits allocated in the years 1980--1984, and only 4.5 percent collect benefits allocated before 1965.

/The new, significantly restructured section on environmental protection also presents information which will cause us to reflect./ Let us pause at one of these, concerning village water supplies. As the data indicates, 21.5 percent of the village localities (of the more than 41,000 surveyed)

had permanent water mains, but more than 16 percent suffered from permanent or occasional water shortages. However, 80 percent of farms had a sufficient water supply.

/In the foreign trade section information is introduced for the first time about imports and exports according to payment zones, and the information is provided in fixed and current prices./ Also introduced for the first time is the subject of entities authorized to conduct activity in the sphere of foreign trade and to profit from foreign currency exchange. As the data indicates the number of such entities is continually rising. In 1982, for example, 164 entities were authorized to conduct activity in foreign trade, and 1373 companies had the right to profit from foreign currency exchange. In 1984 that number increased: in the first instance to 311 (thus close to a 100 percent increase) in the second to 2188 (again not much less than twice the number).

There is also new information about business finances. A full table of the results of the finances of socialized companies is presented. This data covers, e.g. income taxes, deductions for reserve funds, for PFAZ [National Vocational Mobilization and Retraining Fund], for the Work Protection Fund, the investment fund, development fund, etc..

The Statistical Yearbook for 1985 also includes numerous colored graphs and maps.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

# PRIVATE MEAT MARKET, EXPORT IMPERATIVE EXAMINED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Ewa Fiala: "More about Meat--Let's Add it up Together;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /I wrote "Almost the Whole Truth about Meat" in TRYBUNA LUDU on 28 October, and I left myself open to criticism. The readers have held it against me primarily because it was not the whole truth./

It is apparent that this is always a hot topic and that it demands a broader perspective than I had counted on in writing about the tendencies in the /breeding/ of inventoried animals, in socialized purchasing and in the /controlled market./

To begin my explanation: the word "almost" ("the whole truth") was used intentionally because the (agricultural) inventory, the (socialized) purchasing and the (rationed) market are not the whole truth about meat.

The author of the polemical letter published in TRYBUNA LUDU on 31 October-3 November was right in stating that many of us purchase meat outside of shops, that we have permanent and temporary suppliers who bring merchandise to our offices and apartments. She is also right in stating that the ration is very modest, that for very many of us these--most common--2.5 kilograms are insufficient. But these are not the only or the most common complaints I have heard (on the telephone) or read in the letters to the editor. They can be reduced to two or three statements which are purported to be the whole truth about meat, namely: farmers are engaged in nothing but the illegal butchering and the likewise illegal selling of meat (among others: Zygmunt K. of Czestochowa and Anna P. of Warsaw); from morning until night, all week long, farmers and probably their close and distant relatives eat pork chops and ham (pensioner from Lodz, lathe operator from Ursus); we export meat in such quantity and in such assortment that only the bones are left in our country (several anonymous callers).

There are so many opinions of this sort that we must again turn our attention to this subject and present several more truths about meat, although again not the whole truth, for it would be very difficult indeed to have at our disposal a research apparatus, an X-ray machine capable of examining

all the stock buildings in all the villages and then to be able to track down all of the twisting paths of everyone who raises and supplies pigs and calves in his area.

/What and Why?/ /Let us begin with the export of meat and meat products. Sales are kept to a constant, not excessive rate of about 150,000 metric tons./ Thirty to forty tons of this quantity is comprised of ham, bacon, those eye appealing delicacies, but the rest is meat that is not popular on the national market--primarily horsemeat, less lamb (a shame) and a small quantity of veal. There is also an export of breeding stock, unfortunately kept to a low level not as much to the detriment of foreign exchange as to the native herd, which we would be wise to strengthen through advantageous exchanges.

/Maintaining exports is not only necessary but essential. First of all lest we fall out of the market, which would be an irreversible loss, and secondly because it is not a gift; merchandise sold gives us the possibility of purchasing./ In order to convince ourselves of this situation, let us take the simplest example--as long as we raise swine and not tea, it is logical that we sell what we have (though not in excess) and buy what we lack.

It is also worth keeping the recent past (last year) in mind, when by selling so-called superior meat products we were able to buy, bring in and eat meat in a ratio greater than 1:2, allowing us to maintain less strict rationing standards. The danger of limiting rations was very real, and we eliminated it only due to exports, among other things due to the fact that canned hams were in foreign market--even though it is a fact that they were very difficult to obtain at home. This explanation will probably not disperse the suspicions that only unfair practices are performed in the export of meat, for it is not addressed to that point; however, for the sake of regularity we must repeat this accounting.

/They live long and happily/ The assertions of those readers who think that we export more than is officially stated, and also of those who think that the farmers overeat, and after their meaty feast run with the rest of the swine to the illegal market have a common denominator: that if we were to gather, slaughter and butcher all that there was, there would be no rationing and all the shops would be full of goods.

Let us remember, however, that the swine population is presently 17,610,000, and 10 years ago, when there were significantly more of us, it was more than 21 million, and when the population was 18-19 million the shopping was very arduous--and an art. And so the unquestionable increase in the population (of one million, a 5.7 percent increase in comparison with 1984) is a relative thing, dependent on what it is compared to.

However, we have 17.5 million swine and the question: What should we do with them? According to experts the entire quantity should be brought under the knife in the course of the year, and even this result would not be up to European standards. For in most countries the percent slaughtered

exceeds the population by anywhere from a few to 30 percent. Our meat industry through the help of Rural Cooperatives and their own apparatus of purchasing centers--as they say--bring the market about 10-11 million swine. /In other words we do not exactly know the fate of about six million porkers./

Can we find them? To a certain extent, yes. The secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Zbigniew Michalek once said that: Among us swine live long and happily. In other words, the rotation of swine, as a result of zootechnical errors--bad nourishment, lack of veterinary care, less than the best swine genealogical tree and many more slips in breeding and production, is very bad. From piglet to porker takes not six to seven months but ten, and sometimes even longer. This also has an effect on the market, and this simple thing is not encompassed by the economic account provided by the breeders. But when the result of this accounting of expenditures--of labor and costs of production, is disadvantageous, it ricochets into the market. The circle is closed and turning.

/And so with all certainty we have less meat in the purchasing centers than there should be, if we take the number of animals as our point of departure./

However, does this explain everything? Obviously not. When we take such an account: counting every item on our list as an animal for slaughter, we ignore the consumption of farmers. And after all farmers who farm more than one hectare do not receive ration coupons. And so there are more than 2.5 million farms, for which we must count (roughly) one and even two persons in each, and in many instances adult daughters or sons who help on the farm, who also participate in the division of the carcasses.

This is called /self-subsistence, to which about 4-5 million persons certainly pretend./ And so, in the farm slaughter-houses, both porkers and calves (which we cannot reckon exactly but more than one million animals yearly) come under the knife, more rarely fattened cattle, but this too happens.

To tell the farmers to become vegetarians would be to paraphrase the saying, should the cobbler go without shoes? Why?

Something else can and should be the subject of our search not for a motto to use, but a solution to the problem: how can we improve the farmer's slaughter for subsistence?

The farmers themselves think that they can raise meat for their own needs more sensibly, for killing swine two or three times a year is wasteful. A fourth or a half would be sufficient. But there are problems with storage (there are few refrigerators), and sometimes this forces them into trade.

Without demanding that farmers become vegetarians, and taking into consideration the reprehensible (requiring counter-measures) longevity of swine, it turns out that there may be something to that basket carried to

our offices and apartments after all. And for that piece "of ham," that cutlet, that round of veal. How much? It would be hard to say precisely for each weight. In the eyes of residents of large cities, quite a lot, for those in Zamosc or Ostroleka, not to speak of the smaller townships, not much at all.

After all! Would it not be healthier, in a certain sense of the term, to legalize this kind of provisioning.

/The First Step/ We do not sell all of our swine to foreign countries. Nor are the farmers meat gluttons. These are groundless worries and not the most important reasons for meager ration coupons. You can seek our meat abroad, in the baskets and even on the farmers' menu, but it is not hidden there. It would be something else to say that we must intensify our production of livestock and not just by lengthening lines, but by a path of effective feeding, biological progress, veterinary care, and increasing the rotation of the herd.

And there is a need--without doubt--to take meat out of the black market. Premier Zbigniew Messner has already said this in his address.

If another means of circulation exists, and it does exist, there are no sensible reasons for pretending that nothing of this sort is going on. From this point of view, the departments of agriculture and trade are negotiating the creation in 2-5 cities (the number is to be determined) veterinarian controlled trade in farm-slaughtered meat at bazaars.

This is to be an experiment which will answer the question of what influence the opening of meat booths would have on the purchasing level. This probe is necessary, for we must remember that the present level of animal production and purchasing together with imports (about 30,000 tons), subtracting the necessary exports, allows, but just barely allows, us to make ends meet. And as long as there is rationing, there is also an obligation: "to protect the mass of goods against being hidden from the nominal ration coupons."

/However, the first step will be taken shortly--it will show what the effect will be on the quantity of supply to the socialized purchasing stations, what the price will be on the open market. Perhaps we will come to an improvement not of meat consumption in the village, though even that may improve, but of slaughtering./

Perhaps these and other activities undertaken in farmyard breeding will be the first step on the road to the final collapse of this seeming bastion in our lives: ration coupons.

12972/9190  
CSO: 2600/179

ECONOMY

POLAND

# NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSFER RUBLE FOREIGN EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 35, 28 Nov 85 pp 397-398

[Resolution no 153 of the Council of Ministers of 4 October 1985 on the matter of an experimental system of deductions in transfer rubles by Zbigniew Messner, president of the Council of Ministers]

On the basis of article 28 paragraph 4 of the law of 26 February 1982 on the financial management of national companies (OFFICIAL GAZETTE of 1984, no 16, item 74, no 26, item 129, no 34, item 181 and no 54, item 275 as well as of 1985 no 37, item 174), with the aim of stimulating exports to those countries of the first payment zone and for simplifying the provision of goods imported from these countries--the Council of Ministers has resolved the following:

Article 1. 1. To experimentally introduce to the end of 1986 deductions from receipts of export goods and services realized in transfer rubles for national companies conducting financial management on the basis of the regulations for financial management of national companies.

2. Subject to the experimental system of deductions in transfer rubles are the following national companies designated by the Minister of Foreign Trade in cooperation with other concerned ministers:

1) those cooperating in long-term agreements with countries of Payment Zone I and particularly those realizing a program of development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics until the year 2000,

2) those participating in the mutual cooperation of companies,

3) those realizing investments in exports.

Article 2. The following rates of deduction in transfer rubles are established for those companies mentioned in article 1, paragraph 2:

1) Four percent of receipts from exports to countries of the first payment zone, realized through a profit rate, being a ration of the prime marketing costs to the price obtained in the transaction of selling these goods, of more than 1.0,



2) Eight percent of the receipts from exports to countries in the first payment zone, realized though a profit equal to or less than 1.0.

Article 3. 1. Deductions in transfer rubles for those companies mentioned in article 1 paragraph 2 are collected in separate, non-interest accounts giving evidence of the deductions in the national bank.

2. The rules of management for the accounts of deductions in transfer rubles mentioned in paragraph 1 will be established by the President of the National Bank of Poland.

Article 4. 1. The companies mentioned in article 1 paragraph 2 can designate deductions collected into accounts of deductions in transfer rubles for financing purchases:

- 1) of machines and apparatus, investment goods, technical equipment, control and measuring equipment, tools and interchangeable parts,
- 2) of cooperative components and elements for production,
- 3) of modern technology, licenses and scientific and technical achievements as well as specialized literature,
- 4) of equipment for improving the safety and hygiene of the workplace and the social conditions of workers directly employed in production,
- 5) of other goods or services specified for import from countries of the first payment zone in the agreements concluded for foreign trade entities.

2. The importing mentioned in paragraph 1 will be conducted by the appropriate branch of the foreign trade entity within the framework of the quotas of the official records or under condition of agreement of the foreign partners in excess of these quotas.

3. The possessors of deductions in transfer rubles in accounts of deductions in transfer rubles receive the advantage of priority in purchase of imports from countries in the first payment zone. This priority does not include imports of products ready for market.

Article 5. The level of funds and the rules of their expenditure for covering the costs of participation in symposia and conferences and for covering the costs connected to trips abroad for engineers and technical workers for practical experience with manufacturers, in research and development centers and in scientific institutions will be established by the Minister of Finances in cooperation with the President of the National Bank of Poland.

Article 6. 1. The deduction in transfer rubles in the value of five percent of the value of imports, realized in the expense of accounts of deduction in transfer rubles over the quotas of the official trade records endorsed together with the countries of the first payment zone, will belong to the entities of foreign trade.

2. An entity of foreign trade can designate funds collected into accounts of deductions in transfer rubles for financing;

1) imports used in the production of exports, for those entities producing for export,

2) imports for improving its own technology in trade activities.

Article 7. In the second semester of 1986 the Minister of Foreign Trade in cooperation with the Minister of Finances and the President of the National Bank of Poland will conduct analyses and evaluations of the functioning of the system of deduction in transfer rubles and in the fourth quarter of 1986 will present a proposal to the Council of Ministers for 1987 and the following years relating to the functioning of the experimental system of deductions in transfer rubles or its modification.

Article 8. This resolution goes into effect on 1 January 1986.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

# INFLATION TO CONTINUE IN NEXT FIVE-YEAR-PLAN PERIOD

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 49, 8 Dec 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by Miecyslaw Mieszczankowski: "On Inflation;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpt] The inflation factors in 1985 arise under the dominant influence of an acceleration in the increase of the population's monetary revenues. In the first three quarters of this year, compared with the analogous period last year, these revenues increased by 24.5 percent. The situation is similar, in this respect to that of 1983, because it is heavily influenced by the cashing of revalorization bonds, which amounted to 160 billion zloty. After eliminating this sum, the analogous index of increase in monetary revenues amounts to about 120 percent: this is almost identical with the index for this same period in 1984 (119.8 percent).

At the same time sales of goods manufactured by socialized industries rose in the course of these three quarters (in fixed prices) by 2.7 percent, i.e. significantly lower than in the assumptions of the 5-year plan. This determined the lower than planned increase in supplies on the market. In consequence retail sales increased in this period by 16.4 percent (last year by 20.6 percent). Together with the increase in monetary revenue of 24.5 percent, this signifies a vicious increase in potential inflation in the form of a great increase in the inflationary overhang.

/According to the official assessments the inflationary overhang increased by 90 billion zloty in 1983, and by another 60 billion zloty in 1984, amounting to about 650 billion zloty at the end of 1984. According to my reckoning, the overhang increased by about 140 billion zloty in 1983, and about 100 billion in 1984; the overall sum of the inflationary overhang amounted about 750 billion zloty at the end of 1984./

In 1984 cash resources of the population increased by 287.2 billion zloty, i.e. 16.5 percent. According to the forecasts these will increase by 24 percent in 1985, and perhaps even more, a sum on the order of 500-600 billion zloty. (The 5-year plan assumes that this increase will augment the inflationary overhang. /And thus it will increase to the astronomical sum of about one trillion zloty,/ at every moment threatening greater or lesser avalanches in individual segments of the market.

Even in this year the increase of the inflationary overhang will not be balanced to a significant extent by an increase in prices. It is assumed that the increase in prices forecasted in the plan of 12-13 percent will be exceeded by one or two points, i.e. it may amount to 14-15 percent. In comparison with the increase in the population's monetary income this is far too little.

We still do not have data at our disposal on the increase in costs in 1985. We can state that the average monthly salary of socialized industry in the course of three quarters of 1985 rose at the same rate as in the analogous period in 1984, i.e. at 19.7 percent. At the same time, however, the increase in production was significantly lower than last year. This signifies that the unit costs of salaries and other non-material unit costs will increase in comparison to 1984. At the same time unit material costs, taking into consideration the increase in unit prices of basic raw and other materials (e.g. coal), will surely not suffer a decrease in comparison with 1984 or will become only slightly lower. Taking into consideration the increase in non-material unit costs, there is no basis for assuming that the increase in unit costs will be any lower than in 1984.

At the same time the increase of these costs will continue to be restrained by an increase in subsidies. According to the budget proposal for 1985, subsidies to industries are to rise about 18 percent. This signifies a further increase in potential cost inflation. (We can thus not only speak of a monetary inflationary overhang, proper to the population, but also of a subsidy-cost inflationary overhang, which is demonstrating a dangerous tendency to increase.)

/To sum up, 1985 will bring an increase in prices within the range of its increase in 1984; the rate of increase in prices will not become lower, as planned. The increase in unit costs of production will probably maintain a level close to that of 1984 and will perhaps be even higher. At the same time maintaining an open inflation rate will be accompanied in 1985 by a significant increase in the potential inflation rate of demand and cost./

/Starting Conditions and Perspectives/ The starting condition for the years 1986-1990 indicate that we will enter the 5-year plan period with an open inflation rate of about 15 percent (in both costs and retail prices). We will also enter it with a high potential inflation of demand, expressed as the sum of about a trillion zloty in inflationary overhang of the money supply, and with a significant potential cost inflation, expressed in the sum of about 1.2 trillion zloty in subsidies to companies (i.e. about 50 percent higher than in 1983). (The overall sum of all types of budgetary subsidies amounts to about 1.5 trillion zloty in 1985.)

Taking only these conditions into account together with the acceptance of an accurate assumption of the necessity for a gradual reduction in subsidies makes the assumption of a gradual lowering of the inflation rate to 6-7 percent in 1990 exceedingly improbable. This goal could probably be pursued by

checking the further increase of costs and prices with the assistance of floundering in the further increase in subsidies of branch production of raw and other materials. But such a procedure is surely not taken into consideration, and in any event it cannot be permitted. For it would threaten a new, after 1990, price shock, a new reform in prices, raising them by 50-100 percent, and thus a new great inflation.

Assuming that the basic acceptance in full of the plan for the gradual reduction of subsidies (their reduction by 50 percent in the course of five years seems to be the realization of the optimal variant), we can estimate that a lowering of the increase of item manufacturing costs of one percent annually is possible. This would mean a lowering of the rate of increase of these costs from about 15 to about 10 percent in 1990; the rate of increase of retail prices could be reduced to the same degree. We can assume that the acceptance of this would be a great success. Difficulties are indicated in this which must be overcome to achieve a reduction of the inflation rate to this level.

The facts presented above, which indicate that in the years 1983-1985 we did not succeed and surely will not succeed (in 1985) in reducing the inflation rate of costs, that the slight decrease was a sham, for it was achieved due to an increase in subsidies--gives conclusive evidence of the difficulties in achieving a real reduction of the increase of costs. This is even more the case because the intention is to realize this with a simultaneous reduction of subsidies, which must (should) be recompensed with a lowering of costs.

/The coal and metallurgical industries, and those of some other basic raw materials are characterized by a tendency toward a high increase in the item costs of production. The indicator increase of these costs in the coal industry was 124.1 in 1983 and 119.4 percent in 1984./ The analogous index in the iron industry was 120.3 percent in 1983 and in the non-ferrous metal industry 123.9 percent. These areas of production were heavily subsidized. Subsidies for coal are to rise in 1985 to almost 210 billion zloty. We can estimate that with a gradual reduction of the rate of increase of the costs of production in the coal industry and the simultaneous gradual reduction of subsidies for coal, so that by 1990 it would not burden the budget--the price coal must increase by about 20 percent annually in the next five year period. Together with this there must be a corresponding increase in the item cost of creating electric energy. Similarly, though to a lesser extent, this applies to the metallurgy industry. The increase in 1984 of the item costs in this industry of 21.5 percent together with the planned gradual reduction of subsidies and the rather insignificant possibility of an increase in labor productivity does not augur hope for an increase in these costs lower than 20 percent in the coming years.

The cost and price increases of coal and coke, electrical energy and metals will influence the increase of the manufacturing costs in all remaining sectors of material production. (Obviously, a cost increase in coal and coke

will significantly influence the cost of iron and steel.) And a great effort and responsible undertakings in these remaining sectors will be necessary to compensate for the cost increase in the aforementioned raw and other materials and additionally lower the rate of cost increases by one percent annually. (It may be necessary, considering the difficulties of lowering costs, to abandon the intentions of a total reduction of budgetary subsidies for coal.)

We must also note that the lowering of costs will be hampered in the next years by an increase in amortization charges. In 1984 the index of increase of amortization charges for product units was 136.8 percent. This also applies to the cost of repairs and maintenance, which will rise to a high level, in conjunction with the coming aging of the machinery stock and the lack of a possibility of significantly replacing their parts. (The index of increase of item costs for repairs, etc, was 125.8 percent in 1983, and 121.2 percent in 1984.)

Looking at this issue from the demand side, we can state that /it will be difficult to restrain the pressure that this force bears on increases in wages and other remunerations. The past three years bear witness to this, in the course of which we did not succeed in keeping the increase in remunerations within the limits forecasted in the 5-year plan./ I do not think that the situation can undergo essential changes in the coming years.

/First of all,/ the level of the inflation rate, with regard to costs, cannot undergo a significant reduction, and so the revindication tendencies will not be weakened. /Secondly,/ the planned coefficient of payment for an increase in labor productivity of 0.5 for the future years is lower than even before, and I doubt that it can be maintained. (Let us recall that in the years 1960-1970, i.e. in the period of the lowest increase in wages, it amounted to 0.6-0.7.) /Thirdly,/ companies, who (up to this time) have achieved a relatively high increase of mass profit have the capability of raising wages and rewards and bonuses, and the tax laws for increases in remuneration (presently PFAZ [National Vocational and Retraining Fund]), already softened, will be even less able to effectively regulate an increase in payment for work, to maintain an increase within the limits of 0.5 times the increase in labor productivity. /Fourthly,/ this will be conducive to a deficit in the labor market, which determines the phenomenon of its own wage competition among the companies in efforts to gain workers. /Fifthly,/ we must take into account the appropriate postulates of the OPZZ [Trade Unions] in the matter of regulating the structure of wages and eliminating illegalities from them, which can be realized only gradually, and at a cost.

The next important factor in this area, which is usually disregarded, is the unfavorable, with respect to the matter under discussion, structure of the economy, in which manufacturing branches and departments with relatively little possibilities for increase in labor productivity play a very major role. This is almost the entire mining industry, part of the metallurgy, building, transportation and communication industries, the municipal economy

and agriculture. Their share in the structure of national income is about 45 percent. With their small increase in labor productivity, wages in these branches and departments have risen at a rate close to those in other branches with a relatively high increase in labor productivity. Let us take the production of anthracite coal as an example. Coal output for the daily wage of one worker of the industrial group was able to rise barely one percent in the course of 1983-1984, the increase in remuneration, however, was close to the increase in other manufacturing branches. In branches with a high increase in labor productivity it will be difficult, for justifiable reasons, to maintain a coefficient of 0.5 of their payments (the motivation system, to operate efficiently, must not take away such a significant labor payment from their remunerations). And an increase in wages in these branches will act as a conduit leading to a similar increase in remunerations in branches and departments with a relatively low increase in labor productivity.

The next factor, which has come into being in the last several years, and which will continue to cause inflation, is the increase in the rate of accumulation, an increase in the share of investments in the national income. (This matter has already been raised in the economic press, and thus there is no need to give it a broader treatment.)

We must also emphasize that in the next 5-year period almost all of the remaining (most important) inflationary factors which have sprung up in past years will continue to operate. (These factors were also mentioned in the course of the discussions on the inflation perspective.) The increase of the credit balance in payment Zone II and the liquidation of the adverse balance in Payment Zone I will be inflationary. The terms of trade will probably continue to be disadvantageous to our economy. Imports of equipment from western countries, because of the inflation found there, will sustain the increase of unit manufacturing costs in our industry. Nor may we forget the inflationary influence of the budget deficit. We must also take under consideration that after several relatively "fat years" we could have some "lean years" in agriculture. (This is almost a cyclical truth, which last was made known in the second half of the decade.)

/Summing up, the next 5-year period does not paint a picture of a possibility for a significant reduction in the rate of price increases. I repeat, the gradual lowering of this rate to ten percent in 1990 must be considered optimal. This does not exclude the possibility that price increases could be reduced to the lower limits of two-digit inflation. Obviously, therefore, we must not wash our hands of this matter, and we must do everything possible to lower the tendency of price increases to the lowest possible rate./

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ECONOMY

POLAND

PRODUCE EXPORT PICTURE: PRESENT, FUTURE

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 49, 8 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Marcin Makowiecki: "A Horticultural Export Proposal;" passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] In recent years fruit, vegetables and horticultural products have become strong--and we hope permanent--export items for us. Fortunately, this does not damage the home market. One can clearly see that there are no shortages of fruits and vegetables, except when there is a natural disaster, as when the cucumbers were attacked by mildew this year.

The consumption of horticultural products, however, could have been greater. The fact that this was not the case was determined primarily by demand factors, i.e. purchasing power, culinary habits and inadequately developed trade networks, e.g. in the new settlements of large cities, on the outskirts, etc.--and to a significantly lesser degree by the production capacity of agriculture. For this capacity is great, and for some it has already surpassed the needs of the national market. Given this situation, we must seek out foreign sales possibilities. The more so because such a proposal might have a stabilizing influence on quantity and quality. /The alternative--if there were no exports--would be a hampering of the development of horticultural production./

A new approach to fruit and vegetable export depends on a planned economic and production activity, and not--as hitherto in many instances--the occasional sale of surplus which could not find a market in the country. The leaders of the horticultural and apiarian (the largest, though not the only organization operating in this market) have realized this. The Council of the CSO and P [Central Gardening and Apiarists Cooperative] recently passed a resolution defining a program and conditions for increasing exports.

Last year the value of exports realized by the cooperative company "Hortex" amounted to 12.5 billion zloty, in the current year it should reach 16.6 billion zloty, by next year 20 billion, and in 1990 28 billion zloty (10 billion zloty of this in the second payment zone). This is composed primarily of the sales of apples, onions, cauliflower, frozen fruits and vegetables, apple and fruit concentrates, flowers, mushrooms and honey.



These are the goods which we traditionally sell, but the export proposal for the future is to be significantly greater and richer. E.g., there is a planned increase in the export of apples from 156,000 metric tons in the current year to 285,000 tons in 1990 and in apple concentrate from 15,000 to 45,000 tons. We will sell more frozen vegetables and canned fruit and vegetables.

/A significant increase in exports to our closest neighbors/ is forecasted, and at this very moment this is the position on which trade turnovers are reckoned (the value of these exports in the current year amounts to 9.1 billion zloty). Part of the transaction is realized through the agency of "Hortex" company shops, 12 of which are in Czechoslovakia, 9 in the GDR and 4 in the USSR. There are to be more of these shops (16 by the year 2000). In addition to sales for cash, they also conduct exchanges in goods, primarily with the CSSR and GDR--with the trade companies there. This is a supplementary, but important form of trade for both sides, which enriches the market. Polish merchants think that this should be even broader than it has been until now, and to this end we must remove the formal obstacles which hinder it.

/The largest buyer of our horticultural goods is the USSR./ These exports, which presently amount to 185,000 tons, are to increase, according to the forecasts, more than twofold by the year 2000. Apples are the most important items in this trade; their share in the overall tonnage is more than 60 percent. An increase in the sale of onions, frozen vegetables and flowers is also forecasted.

The horticultural cooperative movement assumes that exports to the socialist countries will systematically increase, and will double their present level in five years. However, according to these forecasts a lower growth trend can be achieved in the markets of Payment Zone II, about 33 percent. The situation in those markets, falling prices and the lessening of interest in some of our goods (e.g. pulp, grape-juice, puree, canned goods) are all taken into account in the forecasted state of affairs. The most important export goods will continue to be onions, frozen fruits and vegetables and apple concentrate. Also forecasted is the possibility of increasing sales of other goods, e.g. asparagus, mushrooms, higher quality frozen fruits and vegetables than had been available before, dried vegetables, etc., In addition to sales in the traditional markets (FRG, West Berlin, England, Austria, Sweden, France) trade contacts are being made with new buyers (Italy, Mexico, Jordan, Syria, Singapore).

As we can see, the plans are broad-ranging, but several important conditions must be fulfilled if they are to be realized. The first is /the improvement of the quality of the exports./ Bad goods will not enter any market. Nevertheless, for several years exporters have observed a decrease in the quality, for example, of berries--strawberries and raspberries. There are complaints of contamination, e.g. with bits of wood, and shards of glass and metal were even found in jars of preserves (for this reason exports of jam to England were stopped). Soviet buyers have questioned the quality of apples, which were not up to the demands of the contracts. There were even instances of carloads of apples being returned.

The leadership of the gardening cooperatives sees a solution to these problems in the grand scale implementation of the planned /longrange contract between farmers and the government for the supply of horticultural products marked for export in fresh and preserved states./ This will affect the horticulturalists' interest in improving the quality of production and their insuring it by using the proper equipment in production, expert guidance, the development of services, phytosanitary protection, etc. In conjunction with this we must also improve purchasing, e.g. by eliminating warehouse turnover and developing specialized means of transportation. In this way a portion of the products could go straight from the field to the buyer, or to a shipping station. But for this we need efficient transportation, which, as is well known, is not the best among us in general, nor in the horticultural cooperatives in particular. This year, through the fault of the PKS [State Motor Transport] and the lack of their own transportation, the cooperatives failed to profit from the possibility of exports, primarily of strawberries, worth a million dollars. What a shame!

There are constantly problems with packaging, there are no cans, caps, polyethylene tape, cartons, and even baskets (we were eight million short this year). Without packaging there are no exports. With what is being done now, great improvements are not foreseen.

As improvement of the technical and organizational conditions of export to the USSR demands special consideration. According to the forecasted doubling of the amount of apples, onions, frozen vegetables and preserves sold by us, it is absolutely necessary /to build larger, appropriately equipped warehouses and a shipping base./ This quantity of goods cannot be shipped from the presently existing end points. According to a preliminary reckoning, the cost of such an investment would amount to about 10 billion zloty. We must add to this the essential purchases of means of transportation for the exports (isothermal trucks and railroad cars).

These expenditures would exceed the financial capabilities of the CSO and P (the development fund)--and thus the support of bank credit and budget assistance will be necessary. The cooperatives and horticulturalists themselves also intend to assist in the creation of conditions for export through voluntary contributions to /"the fund for export investment,"/ to this end giving a portion of their profits marked for distribution and eventually a fixed quota of the value of their contracted products. Investments presently realized in the cooperative fruit and vegetable processing plants also have a pro-export character, e.g. technical assembly lines for the production of apple concentrate. They are bought with dollar credit, which is already being repaid through the produce exports. The cooperative movement has had many years of experience in this type of transaction in the building of "Hortex" processing plants. The advantage of these new investments is that apples, a large portion of which had hitherto been made into alcohol, will now be made into concentrate, an attractive export commodity. Our proposal coincides with the increase in the consumption of natural juices instead of other drinks, Coca-Cola among others.

Let us emphasize once more that exports do not increase the cost of home consumption; they may even result in an advantage for our home market. The CSO and P have proposed compensatory transactions, based on delivery, e.g., of our apples to Arab countries and in return importing from them citrus and other fruits which we have long lacked. The advantages of this would be manifold, among other things it would improve our market, and in addition it would give us the possibility of profiting from high sales receipts, which could be marked for balancing the effectiveness of other export products (replacing budget subsidies). For now it is a proposal, but worth consideration--as long as goods exist and buyers can be found, money can come from this.

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

#### NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] According to a report on page 1 of the 24 January 1986 issue of Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian, Joze Snoj, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, said that on the basis of the new law on foreign trade of goods and services, a foreign trade organization will be permitted to carry on export-import business only if 30 percent of its total foreign trade are exports abroad and if the value of these exports is at least \$10 million. The Federal Executive Council is expected to issue the new list of foreign trade organizations the end of January. The new requirements are expected to result in the merging and the greater specialization of such organizations in the country. An additional requirement is that trade organizations can carry on export-import business for a maximum of five groups of products or products from related production branches.

Moreover, a minimum export value is stipulated for 39 production branches; for instance, a minimum of \$2.2 million worth of finished textile products must be exported, \$14 million worth of ships, and \$21.5 million worth of electricity.

At the same time production organizations have the right to engage in foreign trade only if they export to foreign countries at least 20 percent of their total production annually and if they carry on at least one-half of their foreign trade themselves, without the use of a foreign trade organization as agent.

Since many producers have a large export "in absolute terms," yet do not export 20 percent of their production, the report said, they can engage in foreign trade if they annually sell at least \$5 million worth of their goods themselves on the foreign market.

/9599

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

IMPORTS OF COKING COAL, OIL, OIL DERIVATIVES IN 1985

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 10

[Text]

	Coking Coal		Oil		Oil Derivatives			Total	
	000 Mil. Tons	Mil. Dol.	000 Tons	Mil. Dol.	000 Tons	Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.	Percent
SFRJ	3,779	236	8,479	1,929	1,663	319	2,484	100.0	
--Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,832	179	1,407	321	155	29	529	21.3	
--Croatia	902	55	2,887	654	401	79	788	31.7	
--Macedonia	-	-	1,010	233	215	39	272	11.0	
--Vojvodina	-	-	2,976	676	168	32	708	28.5	
--Federation	-	-	115	26	58	10	36	1.4	
--Others (1)	40	2	85	19	666	130	151	6.1	

(1) Pertains to Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia proper, and Kosovo, taken together.

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

#### BRIEFS

**SUGAR MILL LOSSES**--There is quite a bit of talk recently about the unusual decision [of the sugar industry] to bring before the Yugoslav Constitutional Court the question of the Federal Executive Council's responsibility for the enormous losses suffered by sugar producers last year. Radovan Bakoc, director of the Business Association of Yugoslav Sugar Producers, said, "For years we have been pointing to the fact that the high losses in the sugar industry are caused by the constantly increasing disparity in the prices of raw materials, energy, and the growth of interest rates and our final product. Our estimate is that the sugar industry completed last year with a loss of 18 billion dinars and we assert that 80 percent of this loss was the direct result of economic policy measures, especially the untimely designation of new prices and failure to enforce economic laws at the time criteria were established for forming sugar prices. The FEC should have established these conditions and thus we believe that the FEC is responsible for the fact that instead of improving the position of the sugar industry, the industry incurred even greater losses."... [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVKEDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 86 p 11] /9599

**MACEDONIAN-SERB ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE**--The Associated Electric Power Industry in Belgrade will most probably continue to the end of the century, and perhaps even beyond, its annual deliveries of 780 million kwh to the Macedonian electric power industry. The electric power systems of these two republics will work in future to assure that power plants in the republics will be used as efficiently as possible, according to the agreement which also stipulates that Macedonia will invest 11.6 billion dinars to build power plant capacities. The Associated Electric Power Industry has also contracted with the Macedonian Jugohrom enterprise for Jugohrom to deliver after 1988 to Serbian processors calcium-carbide and ferrosilicon in exchange for electric power. The Serbian and Macedonian economic chambers last year determined that it will be five times cheaper for the processors in Serbia to invest in Jugohrom than to build their own production capacities. The Electric Power Industry will therefore deliver in the next 25 years 300 million kwh annually to Jugohrom, while the Macedonian economy will invest 27.6 billion dinars to cover the costs of inflation and to build a 74-megawatt thermal generating unit. [Excerpts] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 2] /9599

IMPORTS OF EQUIPMENT, ENERGY--In 1985 \$858 million was spent to import equipment, or 8.2 percent of all hard currency earned through exports. The highest importer was Serbia proper, which spent \$187.2 million for equipment, followed by the Federation (\$141.5 million), Bosnia-Herzegovina (\$140.3 million), Croatia (\$129.5 million), and Slovenia (\$129.1 million). Montenegro, Macedonia, and both provinces imported a total of \$130.3 million worth of equipment. In regard to imports of raw materials for energy and fuel, last year 3.78 million tons of coking coal, 1.66 million tons of oil derivatives, and 8.48 million tons of oil were imported at a total cost of \$2.484 billion. This is 23.8 percent of all hard currency earned through exports and 2.9 times more than outlays for equipment imports, and \$1.044 billion more than the 1985 total trade deficit. [Excerpts] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 86 p 3] /9599

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1985--Unemployment last year rose to a record 1,040,000, or 6.7 percent more than in 1984. The unemployed included 454,000 unskilled, semiskilled, and little-educated workers (an increase of 4.6 percent) and 586,000 skilled, highly-skilled, and educated workers (an increase of 8.3 percent). The number of unemployed increased three times faster than the number of employed. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 86 p 8] /9599

PERSONAL INCOMES--In the second half of 1985 net personal incomes per employee in the socialized sector averaged 41,431 dinars, or 79 percent more than in the same 1984 period. In industry and mining this average increased 77 percent between August 1984 and August 1985, or from 22,947 to 40,619 dinars. In Slovenia personal earnings averaged 57,466 dinars in August 1985 (an increase of 38.7 percent over a year previously), in Croatia 43,881 dinars (5.9 percent more), in Serbia proper 38,168, in Kosovo 32,362, in Vojvodina 40,197, in Bosnia-Herzegovina 38,131, in Montenegro 32,951, and in Macedonia 29,786 dinars. The highest average earnings in all republics were in financial and related services, except in Montenegro where the highest earnings were in the artisan sector; while the lowest personal earnings were in the hotel, restaurant, and tourist sector in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Serbia and in the construction sector in Montenegro, Croatia, and Slovenia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 85 p 34] /9599

KOSOVO FOREIGN TRADE--Kosovo accounts for only 2 percent of Yugoslav exports and 1.7 percent of imports (along with only a 2.3 percent share in creating the social product of the country. Although Kosovo has a considerable surplus of electric power which it exports to other areas of Yugoslavia, it receives only two-thirds of the price which it would get on foreign markets for this. According to a recent statement by an official Kosovo representative to the Serbian Assembly, Kosovo exported goods valued at \$211 million or 27.1 percent of the social product but paid only \$199 million for imports [last year] or 25.5 percent of the province's social product. In this way it achieved and booked a positive balance of \$12 million. Kosovo exported only \$88 million worth of goods to the convertible market and imported \$145 million worth. In regard to the clearing account market, exports amounted to \$123 million and imports to only \$54 million. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 86 p 2] /9599

MILITARY

POLAND

# COOPERATION OF TANK SCHOOL WITH DEFENSE LEAGUE

Warsaw CZATA in Polish No 23-24, 10-24 Nov 85 p 6

[Interview by Wieslaw T. Babiarz with Brigadier Zbigniew Gluszczyk, officer commanding, Stefan Czarnecki Higher Officer School for Armored Troops in Poznan, "We shall continue the proved forms of cooperation..."; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Citizen General, we know that while discharging your responsible commanding duties in line units, you have cooperated closely with various sociopolitical organizations. What role has the Country Defense League [LOK] played among them?

[Answer] I was interested in problems of patriotic and defense education of our society, in particular of the young people, even when the Soldiers' Friendship League was still in business. I can say therefore that discharging military duties at various levels of command and operational structure requires continuous cooperation with various bodies of paramilitary organization, LOK included. Had the army not made proper use of the rich experience and know-how of LOK activists, we would have had no orientation, and no possibility to select the optimal forms and methods of cooperation with the population, as far as the strengthening of national defense is concerned.

[Question] There is a LOK Reserve Officer Club at the Higher Officer School for Armored Troops. How would you rate its performance?

[Answer] The club--and I would like to stress the point--is an inseparable and unfallible link, which supports our activities in the civilian society as far as propagation of patriotic and defense problems is concerned. Thanks to their immaculate attitude, reserve officers have had positive impact on our society. That has been demonstrated in a particularly striking way during the PRL Sejm electoral campaign. The steady natural growth of club membership is accompanied by constant qualitative improvement in its performance.

[Question] Does the school make use of the experience and the rich talents of members of the Reserve Officer Club?



[Answer] I think that we have not yet fully benefitted from their knowledge potential and experience, in particular in the teaching and educational processes. Up till now, more often than not, it was our school that provided assistance to the members of the Reserve Officer Club and of LOK centers in many Poznan workplaces. We appreciate the need and the chance to invite reserve officers to lecture on specific subjects, and to advise certain workshops which deal with topics linked to the LOK statutory activities. The academic council of our school is preparing appropriate guidelines for our school's representative on the LOK provincial board. Recently this function has been discharged by Major Dr Wladyslaw Korach.

[Question] Many LOK civic activists are graduates of your school; for instance, diploma-ed Colonel Henryk Kudla, retired, serves as chairman of the provincial board of the Union of Former Regular Soldiers, and is member of the LOK National Board's Presidium; Lt Col Gerard Gerlach, retired, is active in the Poznan Pharmaceutical Supply Company; Col Alfred Kowalski, retired, and Lt Col Jozef Michalczewski, both engineers, are active on the LOK provincial board.

[Answer] Yes, indeed. Many reserve officers, as well as soldiers on regular duty, are civic activists as well. We are proud of them. I believe that extended cooperation between our school's cadres and the LOK provincial board, has excellent prospects. In the school itself two circles of the Union of Former Regular Soldiers operate most dynamically, and some of their members also sit on the LOK provincial board. No wonder, that we are well informed about the League's current activities, its targets and goals, throughout our Warta Province, and that allows us render active support to the functioning of that patriotic defense organization.

[Question] How, and in what form, does your school assist various LOK activities?

[Answer] The term "assistance" might suggest inequality in our mutual relationship. In my opinion, we should rather talk about cooperation, and in this respect we have considerable accomplishments. For instance, last year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, our officers have actively assisted LOK activists by taking part in many functions organized by them. They were widely involved as lecturers at meetings with high-school-level students. LOK members systematically made use of our training and athletic facilities, organizing their shooting contests and various other functions linked to defense sports. Whenever possible, our school's publishing department prints documents and propaganda material needed by LOK. Many regular soldiers at our school actively participate in LOK school and workplace activities, by no means in Poznan only. Lt Col Marian Czajka, for instance, assists the LOK organization in Nowy Tomysl. We have been recently visited by members of the LOK Reserve Officer Clubs from Lublin and Jarocin: they met with cadets, and shared with them their recollections from the war period and from the early years of installing the people's power. We also welcomed graduates of the 1955 class. Nearly 50 percent of them are actually active in LOK organizations nationwide.

[Question] It is a pity, the school has no LOK communication club. I am convinced that such a facility would be most helpful, to cadets in particular. It could be established at the school. Would you approve the idea, General?

[Answer] Unfortunately, for the time being we have no proper room to accommodate a radio-club, or--for that matter--a modeling workshop. We are aware that both would have constituted a sui generis supplement to the activities of our Cadet Academic Circles, and provide considerable support to our teaching and educational activities. We shall look for some solution to carry out such useful activities.

[Question] To end our interview, I would like to ask you about your plans for the near future, obviously as far as cooperation between the school and the LOK provincial board is concerned.

[Answer] To begin with, we would like to continue the already tested forms of cooperation. We also appreciate the need to extend cooperation by promoting patriotic and defense education of young people, through bilateral involvement in various enterprises in high schools, obviously in agreement with the Poznan School and Education Curatorium.

--Thank you for the interview.

12485/9190

CSO: 2600/158

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARTY MUST CHANGE ECONOMY BY EDUCATING PEOPLE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "New Tasks, New Approaches"]

[Excerpts] Ideological, political-educational work occupies a prominent place in the activity of our party. And this is not so without reason: Its standard largely accounts for the work of the party being up-to-date in accordance with the growing requirements, for increasing the authority of the party, for people's better understanding of its policy, for their identification with it and for their active participation in its implementation.

The success of this propaganda work depends largely on the examples set by the Communists, on their actions in the workplace, in public and in private. The revolutionary transformation of the society is not possible without the change in the people themselves. The formation of the new man is not only a major goal, but also an indispensable condition of socialist development. It is a complex process which comprises his education at the high level of ideological approach and consciousness, in the honest and creative relationship to work, in acquiring high moral values and norms. And precisely in this respect the example set to their fellow-citizens by the Communists is of tremendous importance.

The economy has always played an important role in ideological training because it was, and still is, the basis of development of all areas of social life. There has not been any change in this respect even today. What must change as soon as possible, however, if our country is not to lag behind is the attitude toward the economy, toward its development: It is necessary to implement without hesitation and consistently the long-term program laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the program of intensification of our economy which has not become less urgent. This is the only way which makes possible the extensive formation of resources which can ensure a permanent growth of our economy and also an overall growth of man, his culture, satisfaction of his material and intellectual needs.

There is no need to hide that the overcoming of the extensive attitude toward economic development and the way of thinking associated with it is far from being just the business of ideological training alone, although this area of party activity has by no means small possibilities to contribute to the acceleration of the transition to the intensive development, which is still too slow

and inconsistent. After all, the idea that our economic development actually coincides with the uninterrupted quantitative growth, with the extensive way, nurtured the entire generations of prominent economic workers, party and trade union officials, and it is therefore not easy to overcome the vestiges of this idea in their thought.

At the present time there is no more important task which must be dealt with by the party work and thus also by its organic component--ideological training--than a new attitude toward the economy and its planned management at all levels and in all units, toward science and technology, toward the rapid application of their results in social and particularly production practice. After all there is nothing less at stake than the present and the future prospect of our socialist society, the consolidation of the position of socialism in the contemporary world, the strengthening of anti-imperialist, revolutionary and progressive movements.

The struggle for the new economic and political way of thinking is above all a struggle for the new attitude toward science and technology, for comprehending the necessity of such changes in the economic mechanism which will promote the intensification of the economy, a struggle against ministerial particularism (resortism) and falsely interpreted enterprise patriotism, for the consistent advocacy of the society's interests and socialist principles by which they are governed.

At the same time, however, it is also an honest and creative attitude toward work, against indifference and bureaucratic methods of action, for the strengthening of socialist legality and principle that laws apply equally to everybody and that the society protects every honest citizen through its organs against all who disrupt the socialist system.

We must pay increased attention to ideological work also because we are exposed to the increasingly insidious and more violent attacks of our enemies, that the reactionary forces intensify the psychological war against Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. For this reason we must be aggressive; we must convincingly clarify the advantages of our system, unmask the anti-people face of contemporary imperialism.

The CSSR is a solid component part of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Pact organization. It is aware of its obligations, of its contribution to the defense of the entire community and thus also of the protection of its own borders, securing its own security and independence. One of the foremost tasks of ideological work is to contribute to the realization of this obligation by every citizen and particularly by every young man.

This consciousness must be reflected in their patriotic and international conviction and also actions. It is in the interest of the entire society that the young generation continues in the work started by its fathers. It must be entrusted with greater responsibility because its participation in the tasks of socialist development promotes its positive and active patriotism, its attitude toward our society and its socialist system.

We are living in times when international events occur at a rapid pace. On the one hand, socialism consolidates and the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia and on the American continent develops. At the same time, however, American imperialism tries to check this development, to achieve through the incessant arms race a superiority which will enable it to dictate its will to the socialist countries and to the entire world. By its proposals the Soviet Union shows the way to the solution of the most burning issues of today. Socialism signifies the peace and happy future of mankind. The entire future fate of the world depends upon the economic, scientific-technological and cultural development of the socialist community.

We also can contribute to this development. The more consciously we work and strengthen the economic, defense and political potential of our state, the bigger will be our contribution to averting the danger of war and securing life on earth.

The success of our work, of all our efforts depends upon our ability to win over all citizens for the noble ideas of socialism and peace, upon the effectiveness of our ideological work to contribute to the unity of theory and practice, to the unity between the words and deeds.

10501/12766

CSO: 2400/50

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### NATURE PROTECTION STILL NOT EFFECTIVE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] It was incredible, but right in the heart of the Tatra National Park walked a small group with bouquets of exquisite high altitude flowers. When stopped, members of the group reacted, with surprise, as if they had never heard of existing conservation laws.

The incident demonstrates, among other things, that when it comes to protection of rare, indeed even unique plants, not everything is the way it should be in our country. It is even less so when it comes to the awareness and sense of responsibility of those entering the temple of nature.

Much gets written about the problems we have protecting nature from industrial pollutants and chemicals in the soil. There is no lack of embittered voices and criticism here. However, we hardly ever hear a word about the harm that can be done by people just taking a simple family stroll.

The conservationists in the region of Eastern Slovakia have documented with hard evidence that the harmful impact of industry and of direct intervention by humans are threatening with disappearance from our state parks even those plants protected by law. Tourists and cottage owners do not hesitate to rob nature of her "children", roots and all. More than one of the currently fashionable "little rock gardens" is beautified by flowers favoring rock sites, attesting to the irresponsibility of people and their deliberate, egotistic relationship to nature.

Flowers that are not unfrequently a rarity in the entire world and unfortunately are also listed in the UNESCO red book grow in our wild. In the region of Eastern Slovakia alone, the law protects strictly 109, and partially 13, of such plants. Years of experience and research have shown that regulations have had little effect and that violations have been dealt with too leniently. This, among other reasons, because the value of the protected species has not been exactly established.

Alarm sounded by experts in the region known for its national parks and state preserves has not been in vain. During its last session, the Communist National Committee of Eastern Slovakia approved a directive putting in force a compensation schedule for protected plants. It applies

equally to those who "just gather a few flowers", as to those who "by mistake" destroy the rarest of our green [treasure].

We are not advocates of needless laws and fines, but where neither education and explanation, nor the state emblem can stop this modern barbarism, hard prosecution has to do the job, as a warning and as punishment. It may even be smart to extend the effectiveness of similar regulations, and not in one region alone. We still have in our land natural treasures we can truly be proud of before the world. If we only also could be proud of our attitude toward them...

Still something else is worth following in the example from Eastern Slovakia. The deputies of the Communist National Committee in Kosice had the opportunity to study color photographs with descriptions of the rare flora while they were considering the unpopular regulation. A small exhibit is now being shown in other cities. Similar exhibits are sure to contribute also in other places toward stopping vandalism caused by ignorance; ignorance that does not excuse it, and that does not become a person of our time.

12876/9190

CSO: 2400/84

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CONGRESS OF SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by (pos): "For Expanding Friendship Among Nations"]

[Text] The sixth general assembly of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations (CSMS) which took place on Monday in Prague dealt with the CSMS contribution to the implementation of goals of Czechoslovak foreign policy and the tasks of this organization in the next period. The meeting was attended by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The report on the CSMS activity was read by its deputy chairman, Zdenek Ceska. He mentioned among other things the important role of this non-governmental organization in the propaganda of socialist Czechoslovakia and socialism abroad and its contribution to the strengthening of world peace and expansion of friendship among nations.

He emphasized that cooperation with the partners abroad had further expanded during the previous period. At the present time CSMS maintains relations with 58 societies of friends in 43 countries. Czechoslovak cities are related to 82 sister cities in the nonsocialist states. The 40th anniversary of culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army have been the major motive for strengthening of propaganda work this year. In the next period CSMS will try to find additional ways for intensification of mutual relations with the partner societies abroad.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek acknowledged with appreciation the significance of CSMS work in connection with the constant growth of overall international relations and cooperation.

He emphasized that the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union were consistently trying to improve the international situation. The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the meeting of the political advisory committee in Sofia provides a broad platform for the peace offensive of the socialist community.

Comrade Chnoupek paid great attention to the recent meeting of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev and US President



Ronald Reagan in Geneva. Its significance, he said, lay in the political weight of the joint Soviet-American communique setting the principal tasks in the area of key issues of security, disarmament and bilateral relations. The foreign minister further stated that a turnabout in achieving genuine security and cooperation was possible.

In the conclusion of his speech he expressed conviction that CSMS would also in the future actively contribute to the promotion of principles of CSSR foreign policy and in all possible ways clarify the peace initiatives of the socialist countries to the foreign public.

The extensive discussion reviewed the activity of individual committees as well as of CSMS in general. In conclusion the general assembly elected a new CSMS president Bohuslav Kucera, the vicechairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. Viliam Salgovic was elected the first vicechairman, Zdenek Ceska and Maria Jarosova vicechairmen.

10501/9190  
CSO: 2400/82

POLITICS

POLAND

LABOR UNION ISSUES NOTED

Argument for Special Interest, Labor Reps

Warsaw ZWIAZKOWIEC in Polish 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: "Do We Need Union Representatives in the Sejm?"]

[Text] Why have union representatives in the Sejm? Why not have members of the Sejm representing social groups (for example, representatives recommended by youth organizations) rather than political parties? After all, a perfect parliament is the struggle of various political groups. It is a struggle for power.

There are a number of "wonders", socially fashionable of late, that have been taken word for word from various models of bourgeois forms of government. In the socialist form of government this "struggle" among the various parties looks completely different. Here the leading role of the party is guaranteed by the government's structure and any attack on it can be considered as an attack on the government itself. Given this model (shown in simplified form) the parliament should be unanimous. In our history, this has occurred in plenary sessions, but never truly in parliamentary committees. However, this has not been the case for the past 5 years. The differences in opinion over particular laws appear, differences which are at times very sharp. Fights among differing point of view and interest groups occur. Is this a power struggle?

In my opinion, no. It is a fight over the way in which to implement socialism, over which course to take strengthen the state and the welfare of its citizens within the framework of contemporary political reality.

Differing opinions exist and concern the most important matters in our country. The point of contention is in which direction should the economy be developed and guided. Who should influence the economy, now should it be administered and from what level? The economic reform laws have only partially answered these questions--in practice they have been contradicted at times. Sometimes the "old" proves itself stronger than the "new". The two elements in quotation marks are sometimes difficult to distinguish in practice...

In addition to these general questions there are straightforward matters easily understood by all. The priorities of the various economic pressure groups associated with particular trades and branches of the national economy are related to the methods of implementation. This has always been the case. In the seventies capital expenditure and the machine industry were distinctly privileged. Not only did the funds flow in but also material goods--apartments, automobiles, bonuses and awards. At the present moment a struggle for domination of a similar type is under way, though perhaps still in a more latent form.

Can this harm socialism?

The answer is yes and no. No, because the struggle among the particular pressure groups has been going on always and everywhere, often it was the impetus of progress. Yes, when the winning of a strong dominant position by one group causes its own influence to grow, and it gains advantage at the expense of other weaker economic classes. This is particularly dangerous in cases where there is a scarcity of goods, something with which we are familiar.

The great economic-political dilemma of today is the answer to the question: to what degree should industry be developed and modernized under conditions of rapid de-capitalization? The level of investing is definitely reflected disadvantageously on the level of social consumption. It is commonly understood that it is necessary to invest, and that the proper time has come, but how much can we withstand, how long can we afford to tighten our belt and clench our teeth?

A second important question follows from the first question. Given the limited existing means allocated for consumption, should we invest in group or individual consumption? Whether railroads, coaches, buses, subways, urban mass transit systems and laundries should be built or whether the industry to provide individual cars, bicycles and washing machines should be developed? Whether to introduce a few health services which are economically varied (with private treatment for the rich) or to invest in the National Health Service and continue to use the existing principles--generally poor quality, but for everyone? The first concept has its own strong lobby (for example editor Z. Szeliga). The development of individual consumption is less expensive for the government; more costs are shifted to be the citizens; it brings in a profit more quickly; it awards the best workers and those who earn the most money, although not the ones who necessarily have the most money, It is the best...

The second concept, i.e. of developing group consumption, is expensive, unappreciated and creates greater possibilities for the dishonest, the selfish and the lazy. But at the same time it provides protection for the poorest, the weakest, those with large families, single mothers, the young, and the retired and those living on pensions.

With today's difficult economic situation it would prove more effective should the government choose individual consumption. However, it would deepen the differences of material standards in Poland, which are already great. Considering the present crisis conditions of the economy the number of those advocating this solution constantly grows. Recruited from the strongest economic

class, they are chiefly the highly educated, industry managers, artists, and economic directors. At the same time in the press, radio and television economic matters are discussed in language difficult to understand. The workers, who have not followed these discussions continually swear at the poor health service, crowded buses, the lack of subways in large cities, the lack of apartments, and the difficulties involved with vacations. It is as if these voices were more difficult to hear among those advocating individual consumption.

In the continuing battle over current solutions, political party membership does not determine one's particular side. The same debate exists in the PZPR, ZSL, and SD parties as well as in PRON and the youth organizations. Its echo, however weak, is also heard in the union movement. Characteristically, the level of influence on the media by the proponents of egalitarian collective consumption seems less. It is as if they were ashamed to publicly admit that they were defending the most essential achievements of socialism, that they want to protect the poor, the number of which at present is disturbingly increasing. As if they were ashamed to write and speak out; that doctors should be for free, because for every 5 who take advantage of the system there are 100 honest, sick patients, who are not wealthy; that a worker's family with 3 little children is not going to be able to afford a car, even if we raised their income threefold, if at the same time we introduced a payment system for medical treatment, sanatoriums and vacations... Such individualized consumption might result in an increase in the number of both the poverty stricken and millionaires.

Politically, we have had too much already of the fascination with great flashy economic concepts. Not only the "peasant" Poland of the sixties, thrifty, self-sufficient, but also open to the world through its debts, but also the "second" Poland of the seventies ended up in an explosion of social dissatisfaction and complete political and economic bankruptcy. Not only in China do great leaps fail.

Presently the trade unions are the only organization of a universal nature which defend the interests of the workers and of the economically weaker groups. They can act within the current framework by taking advantage of very wide powers of opposition. With a categorical 'NO' they can paralyze the plans of economists of different schools. They can oppose plans which are too adventurous, and they can oppose those economists who are attempting to shift as much as possible of the costs to society. As in the past, when faced with new price increases they can prolong the tension, send each other letters and take part in long feverish meetings with the government. I hope that these elements have become a lasting part of our political practice.

However, the unions can enter into the group of individuals deciding on long-term solutions through their representatives. Those who decide "yes" and "no". At that time the union representation could begin starting in the Sejm, at that time it would be possible without great antagonism to decide on long-term perspective social and economic solutions. Perhaps not so much decide but rather co-decide, inspire or warn.

For these reasons I am an advocate of introducing a large number of representatives of the various large social interest groups into the Sejm. Let these union representatives, independent of their own political coloring, feel inspired by the trade movement, let them be an interest group on particular matters in the Sejm, let them advocate a particular point of view. For example, let representatives of youth organizations try to take part in solving the most essential matters of their generation such as the apartment problem. And in these matters the recommendation of their own parliamentary club should not be taken into consideration.

Since the rebirth of the union movement we have often seen sharp differences between the unions and the government in how to approach crucial matters of development. Oftentimes the proposal of the union cannot penetrate into the decision making level, and often after reaching that level bureaucratic problems and administrative resistance do not allow changes to be fully implemented. This holds true for the implementation of the trade union regulations and it is true also for the development of the principles of new collective contracts. In this respect a union representative in the Sejm will be indispensable, as would the whole group of them in the Sejm, making their presence felt through union interpellation, pressure, questioning, and petitioning.

These arguments are only some of many concerning the advantage of selecting union representatives in the Sejm. Because--irrespective of the individual voters' mindset, and irrespective of their relation to the ruling party--providing bloody blind partisanship does not blind their eyes--they should vote for the union representatives. They should vote, because those not present are always wrong, those present however are only wrong sometimes.

#### Plants Bearing Lenin Name Sign Pact

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Andrzej Gesing: "The Lenin Steelworks--The Lodz Heat and Power Generating Station--The Myslowice-Wesola Mine--The Gdansk Shipyards--Union members of factories name after V. I. Lenin sign an agreement of cooperation"]

[Text] (Own information)

It is not an accident that this agreement, which is a new form of work by Polish union members, came from workplaces bearing the name of the leader of the revolution. This emphasizes the new, class character of the unions and tasks which they have initiated.

That is the profound significance of both the union agreement signed the seventh of this month at the Metallurgy Plant of the Lenin Steelworks and the letter to union organizers in the workplaces and workers throughout the country.

Those in attendance stressed that it is also a special way of commemorating the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and of demonstrating the friendship between the working peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union and their common fight for peace and progress.

"Today's tasks will be undertaken to further similar initiatives of the entire union movement and all working people"--with these words the present signatories were invited to place their signatures on the documents. Signing from the Lenin Heat and Power generating stations in Lodz was the vice chairman of the Independent Association of Trade Unions (NSZZ), Marek Krzystoforski; from the Metallurgy Plant of the Lenin Steelworks the chairman of NSZZ, Jerzy Lichon; the Myslowice-Wesola Coal Mine was represented by the NSZZ chairman Marian Skrzydlo; and the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk were represented by the NSZZ chairman Henryk Koscielski.

Taking the floor Romuald Sosnowski, the vice chairman of the Auxilliary Organization of Trade Unions (OPZZ), stated among other things that the new quality of work of the trade unions testifies to the movement's maturity, to the understanding that it is impossible to share that which does not exist.

This is due to the fact that there cannot be talk of partnership and social achievements without the participation of all the workers in their creation. In the name of the whole union movement, Sosnowski extended their wishes for success in the development of the first socialist nation to Vladimir Onosza the USSR vice consul in Krakow.

V. Onosza recalled the history of Polish-Soviet cooperation, stressing that our contact has given the word friendship the meaning of authentic brotherhood. The Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence takes on special meaning today in the age of a Western, anti-communist crusade. One must fight against war, until war erupts.

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, has started on a road of accelerated development. Before the year 2000 factories will double the national income. Work productivity will increase by a factor of 2.5, and there will be structural changes in production. The role of cooperation among socialist states is great in carrying out these tasks.

Kazimierz Miniur, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee at the Lenin Steelworks, on behalf of the political authorities of the voivodship and the metallurgists' party organization, expressed the conviction that these important union initiatives will serve all workers.

The participants of the ceremony laid wreaths and bouquets of flowers at the Statue of Vladimir Lenin, the patron of their factories, on the Boulevard of Roses in Nowa Huta. They also took part in the opening of an exhibition organized for the occasion at the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship club "Troika" in Krakow's newest quarter.

#### An Appeal to Workers

On the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution trade unions of those factories bearing the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the Heat and Power Plants in Lodz, the Steel Mills in Krakow, the Myslowice-Wesola Mine and the Gdansk Shipyards appeal to union members and all workers for the increase in activity aimed at improving the effectiveness of manage-

ment and the efficient formation of patriotic socialist attitudes. This concerns the undertaking of works aimed at:

- increasing the participation of trade unions in the development and dissemination of scientific-technical progress and the inventive movement,
- the initiation among workers of economical management of materials, raw materials and energy as well as the improvement of the quality of production and services,
- the development of independent economic activity as well as the development of factory economic groups. Concurrently, we should undertake and inspire efforts toward broadening citizen knowledge among union members and all workers, popularization of the national culture and the active participation in them by the working people, the development of mass forms of sport and tourism, and the development of vacation services industry.

All of these tasks result from the leninist trade union theory. Our organizations represent the position that the fundamental function of the trade unions, i.e. the defense of the workers' interests, will be best fulfilled when the union movement plays a greater role in increasing the national income and in forming the social consciousness.

We feel that the adoption of these initiatives by the factory organizations, which are the basis of the Polish trade union movement, will strengthen the trade union. This, in consequence, will serve the workers' interests well.

#### Poor Work Organization Criticized

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 8

[Article: The Organization of Labor]

[Text] In the columns of "Zycia Gospodarczego"--S.C. writes among other things the following:

--"I was invited once to a meeting at one of Warsaw's modern factories. The meeting took place after work in the factory hall. On each machine there was an inscription which stated that an hour of standstill costs so and so many zlotys. I thought that to be a very good form of economic education, to which one of the workers told me:

--'They also wrote that on my machine, that one hour of standstill costs 260 zlotys. What of it, when right next to it there is another injection moulding machine of the exact kind which since it was installed 2 years ago has not worked a single hour. The reason is that someone tried to save money and bought one set of tools for the two machines. If the factory can afford to waste hundreds of thousands of zlotys, why should I save a few zlotys?"

Poor organization of labor not only makes productive work difficult but it is also demoralizing. Above all, therapy must encompass not the symptoms but the

causes as well. (...) I believe that directors on all levels, beginning with foremen and beyond directors should be paid for how they manage to organize the work of the workers under them."

#### Labor Law Problems Noted

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Or.: The Problems of Labor Law After the reform of the judiciary, but before amending the Code]

[Text] (Own information) (C) To what degree did the employment judiciary reform introduced 1 July of this year succeed? At which stage are the preparations for amending the labor code? Dr Jan Brol, the vice minister of justice spoke about these problems at a meeting with journalists held the eleventh of this month.

These important changes in the functioning of the judiciary were introduced in an efficient manner. Labor courts have begun functioning in 221 regional courts and employment and social insurance courts have begun functioning in 20 provincial courts. All were assured the necessary personnel. These courts arbitrate all labor matters, therefore any interested party, without hindrance, can either approach the factory mediatory commission or proceed directly to the court.

Since 1 July workers have taken 25,319 matters to the courts and workplaces have taken 17,000. All are promptly examined and only a minimal percentage waits longer for a settlement. A significant decrease has been observed in the number of cases appealed. In the minister's opinion, this results above all from the verdict being accepted by both sides. Predictions that social insurance matters would inundate the courts were not fulfilled. All incoming matters are promptly settled. Thus we can see the changes introduced in July have not caused any great disorder.

It is imperative and urgent to amend the labor code, above all due to the changes introduced by the trade union law and the necessity of adapting the employment legislation to the principles of the economic reform.

It is planned to amend the code in two stages, the first ending 31 Dec of this year and second ending 31 Dec 1986. Next year, however, a complete review of the labor code will be undertaken. In the second stage a commission called for that purpose by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs must decide whether to introduce regulations from other legal documents into the labor code.



Worker Self-Management Conference in Poznan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Article: Worker Self-Government in Business Management]

[Text] This is the topic of the all-Poland conference which began the eleventh of this month. The conference serves a practical function in that more than 300 chairmen and members of workers councils from businesses from around the country are taking part along with educators from higher institutions in Poznan.

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CSO: 2600/132

POLITICS

POLAND

LABOR, SELF-MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Cooperative Trade Unions Federation

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Maria Olszewska: "Joint Activities of Cooperative Trade Unionist"; passages in slantlines rendered in boldface in the original]

[Text] /When the Federation of Cooperative Trade Unions was organized 2 years ago, many questioned the point of the entire undertaking: what are the trade unions for in an organization where cooperative self-management champions labor concerns? /

As was communicated at a press conference, 900 trade union chapters with 230,000 members belong to the federation. Life itself has borne out the need for the federation; it turned out to be the only common ground for the five structures it consists of. Within the framework of these structures there are several dozen different branches.

Suffice it to mention the regulations on setting up enterprise social and housing funds by way of an example. At the initiative of and in cooperation with the federation, the self-managing bodies and administration of central unions: Labor Cooperative, Cooperatives of the Handicapped, the Blind, the Construction Contractors and CEPELIA - forwarded to the government a petition to amend the pertinent general legislation, taking into account the provisions previously written into the law on cooperatives which were more favorable for their members. The petition met with success.

/ Evaluating the adequacy and the opportunity to implement the law on small-scale production, which in the opinion of cooperators is far from perfect, has been made an important task for the immediate future. /

Legal Advisors Describe Status

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 6

[Interview with members of the Warsaw Commission on Legal Counselling to Employee Self-Management Zofia Roguska and Hieronim Kozinski: "Assistance to Work force Self-Management by Legal Advisors," by Jolanta Woloszanska; date and place not given]

[Text] The assistance of legal advisors to the employee self-management developed spontaneously as the need arose. Employee self-management bodies set up in the early 1980s needed advice and information, especially concerning their statutes. They approached legal advisors; the latter staying in contact with each other, set up a team which operated in Warsaw in the years 1983 and 1984. By a resolution of the Warsaw Council of Legal Advisors of December 1984 a commission for legal counseling to employee self-management bodies was established. The advisors belonging to the team became members of the commission. At present, about 20 persons are active in the Warsaw commission which is affiliated with the District Chamber of Legal Advisors. We discussed the initial experience of the commission with two of its members, lawyers Zofia Roguska and Hieronim Kozinski (chairman).

[Question] What issues does the workers' council take to you? Do they still need legal advice?

[Answer] At present, the councils possess quite good legal expertise; they have frequently been through a lot of disputes. However, there is hardly a council which has not encountered obstacles in its everyday activities. This is why the skill of interpreting the regulations, which in practice sometimes raise doubts even among the lawyers, is so important. For example, the enterprises are still not clear on whether the workers' councils have the right to make decisions in the matters of the enterprise proceeds or only in those of profit. The Supreme Court, consisting of seven judges, will take a stand on this issue in conjunction with a concrete case at the Copper Combine in Lubin. It often happens that disputes arising from the introduction of new laws end up in court.

[Question] However, the workers' councils as a rule lose in the courts.

[Answer] To date, the councils have not lost all that many cases. Out of the 11 cases in which members of our commission participated as appointed legal representatives, not one ended in a legally valid loss, two were settled and one is still in court. This may sound immodest, but we may say that the ruling in cases in which we assisted the councils has generally been more favorable for them in courts as well as in arbitration proceedings in enterprises.

[Question] When I brought up the lost cases, I meant, among other things, the notorious disputes between the employee self-management and the minister as the founding organ. The councils filed for an injunction against administrative orders concerning the review of cadres. The petitions were turned down.

[Answer] The rulings in these cases were unfavorable for self-management, because they extend the jurisdiction of the founding organ. Nonetheless, they have certain value. Interpretation of article 52, paragraph 2 of the law on state enterprises by the Supreme Court expressly places limitations on the jurisdiction of the minister. Namely, he can in his capacity of the founding organ carry out control and evaluation activities and within this framework issue administrative orders. The review of cadres was recognized to fall within this scope. However the minister cannot create a new legal relationship

or abolish or modify those already in existence. The minister's decisions, for example, cannot reach as far as dismissing employees as a result of a review of cadres.

[Question] What is the most frequent cause of conflicts between the workers' council and the minister or director?

[Answer] For conflicts between the council and the minister, it is the dismissal of the director. In his turn, the director is often involved in disputes with the council over the division of responsibilities concerning the participation of self-management organs in managing the enterprise. Many directors still do not want to regard the councils as a statutory partner which shares and assists in managing. Self-management is frequently seen as a competitor restricting their authority. The argument about infringing on the authority of the enterprise management is heard time and time again in conversations with directors concerning specific jurisdiction of the councils.

[Question] What is the reason for this? Is it the old customs, the weakness or the unfamiliarity with the new principles of management? I for one found myself in a situation when one of the POLCOLOR managers did not consent to my presence at the meeting of a commission arbitrating a dispute between the management and the workers' council.

[Answer] To us, the third reason is the most tangible: unfamiliarity with the regulations in effect, and very often the reluctance to adhere to them. We know of a case when the indignant director responded to the workers' council which put a review of the balance sheet on its agenda in the following way: "Where on Earth did you get this idea? I've got accountants to do that." Meanwhile, adopting the balance sheet is a statutory duty of the workers' council. As far as not consenting to the presence of a journalist at the meeting of the commission is concerned, it should be stressed that it does not follow from any legal provision that such meetings constitute an administrative or state secret, and thus are not closed-door affairs for either the workforce or the press. The dispute between the enterprise organs involves its operation; therefore, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1 of the press law, the director should not deprive the journalist of an opportunity to collect information by attending a meeting of the commission.

[Question] Tremendously important as the attitude of the director to self-management might be, it is still a fact that good cooperation depends on both parties. What weaknesses are apparent on the part of self-management?

[Answer] Certainly, in some enterprises the workers' councils display too little activity. Also, activity should be understood as intelligent participation in management based on the legally accorded rights. Sometimes the self-management body seemingly cooperates beautifully with the director. I say seemingly because the self-management body subordinates itself to the director in all matters and avoids taking a stand of its own.

We are trying to make self-management representatives aware of their rights and acquaint them with the tasks they are facing. Along with counseling,

this is ensured through, for example, the presence of a legal advisor, member of our commission at the meeting of the council or a general meeting. However, it is too soon for any deeper evaluation of the activity of self-management bodies. They are still discovering what their role is.

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POLITICS

POLAND

'RESTORED LANDS' MINISTRY AWARD TO GOMULKA

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov - 1 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[PAP communique: "Ceremony of Awarding 'Rodlo' Medals"; passages in slant-lines rendered in boldface in the original]

[Text] / On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of setting up the former Ministry of Restored Lands, the Main Board of the "Vistula-Oder" Association sponsored a ceremony in the palace of the Council of Ministers. At the ceremony, 29 outstanding leaders were decorated with the Rodlo medal, including four posthumous awards, in recognition of their activities aimed at perpetuating the Polish presence in the Western and Northern lands and integrating these lands into the Motherland. /

Addressing the audience, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych said, among other things: the cause which has gone down in history as the settlement and economic absorption of the restored Northern and Western lands is and will remain an event of the greatest historic significance not only in the 40 years of People's Poland but in our entire history. This was a crucial turning point in our history, along with the fundamental socio-economic transformations which occurred after World War II.

The farsighted policy of the forces which in the closing stage of World War II assumed the responsibility for the fate of the nation, and primarily the transformation of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms into a lasting political alliance, made it possible to translate our contribution to the military into a political victory in the form of the establishment of the Western border of Poland along the Oder and Nysa Luzyczna by the Potsdam conference.

Recalling the immense historic role played years ago by the Ministry of Restored Lands, Z. Gertych stressed, among other things, the fact that this ministry was headed by Secretary General of the PPR, great Pole and communist Wladyslaw Gomulka. Among his close associates, one could find people of varied political backgrounds who were united in the patriotic effort to perpetuate the Polish presence on the restored lands.

It makes me very happy, said the deputy prime minister, that on the 40th anniversary of the setting up of the Ministry of Restored Lands I have the opportunity to decorate his meritorious associates with this medal on behalf of the Council of State and the government. / The Council of State awarded the

medal posthumously to the person whose name and activity will forever remain connected with the settlement and economic absorption of restored lands, Wladyslaw Gomulka and his close associates, Deputy Minister Wladyslaw Czajkowski, Deputy Minister Wladyslaw Wolski and Brigadier General Jerzy Zietek. /

Minister-Head of the Chancery of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski and chairman of the Association "Vistula-Oder" Edmund Meclewski took part in the ceremony.

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POLITICS

POLAND

# ANTAGONISMS IN LITERARY COMMUNITY VIEWED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Nov - 1 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Jan Pieszczechowicz: "What Threatens Literature?"]

[Excerpts] Among other things, Jan Pieszczechowicz writes in TYGODNIK KULTURALNY: "I did not expect to live to see the day when the rifts in the literary community become that wide, though in good time I have cautioned against the consequences of actions which could only exacerbate the mounting crisis. Many reasonable people had such apprehensions, but nobody could keep back the worked-up adversaries on difficult sides who were ready to forsake the interests of literature in order to have it their way....

Extremists on different sides must understand that vitriolic haggling over the governing of souls should respect the autonomy of creative individuals. This is a highly delicate issue where harm can be easily done.... Meanwhile, everyone who has the opportunity and the inclination fans the flames, though many still remain on the sidelines and become introverted....

Participation by a writer in public life in one form or another is his personal decision and he must take responsibility for it. On the other hand, creating an environment and accomplishing facts which foist your views on others is hardly a manifestation of tolerance.

Meanwhile, everyone who has the opportunity and the inclination fans the flames, though many still remain on the sidelines and become introvert.... There is an outpouring of malice and hatred, all in the name of "getting at" the one who marches to a different drummer, regardless of the genuine artistic values. This also applies to the oratories composed ad-hoc: in the opinion of the authors, he is OK who is "one of us." A double standard is blossoming, and personal scores are settled in the name of "considerations of higher order," depending on the beliefs or claimed beliefs of the individuals involved.

The extremists do not understand that even while fighting each other they are contributing jointly to the deteriorating position of the literary community and even the lowering of its prestige, because they are involved in mud-slinging rather than an argument....

Whether we want to or not, we abide under the same sky in a little corner of the globe called Poland. We do not have to love each other, but let us at least hear out each other's reasoning.... Conditions for this must be created. This has a lot to do with the general situation in our country. Yes, it is difficult, but something has to be done in order to keep our literary circles from slipping into sickly stagnation.



POLITICS

POLAND

# LAWYERS ASSOCIATION ON SEJM LAW MAKING, YOUTH ACTIVISM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by (Or): "Concern with the Good Law," passages in slantlines rendered in boldface in the original]

[Text] / Issues associated with the broadly defined process of law creation, shaping of the legal awareness and culture of our society, initiating legal activities, reinforcing legal regulations and the rule of law were the main topics at the conference of delegates to the 11th convention of the ZPP [Association of Polish Lawyers] on 30 November and 1 December. /

The delegates adopted a resolution stressing that the issue of maintaining peace ranks as the most important of all problems of concern to the contemporary world. It was stated that the law may and should play a considerable role in this field. Polish lawyers offered assurances that together with the progressive lawyers in other countries they will continue their active participation in implementing the peace program.

Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, member of the Council of State Sylwester Zawadzki and members of the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor's General Office took part in the proceedings.

/ A RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent asked Chairman of the Main Board of the ZPP Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki for a brief account of the results of the conference. /

The conference reviewed the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 9th congress of the ZPP. After all, if we do not follow up closely on the resolutions adopted, the latter will become mere records without any practical significance. This is why we attach considerable importance to having the execution of a resolution reviewed by the very same delegates who are aware of the intent and reasoning behind the original resolution. Ours was quite a working conference, comparing the content of the resolution with its implementation. Of course, we could not avoid certain general statements on occasion of this comparison, because it is not the task of the association to pioneer single issues taken out of context. The association should rather take care of the proper progress in all questions related to the law. This is a social view, therefore it is not a competitive one, though quite often it is contradictory. After all, at issue is not the formulation of otherwise very appropriate

opinions and requests by the lawyers, but rather seeing to it that those to whom such requests are addressed take these views into account. At this point, it is especially important for us, because of, among other things, the extremely small number of lawyers in the Sejm. Thus, if we assume that the lawmaker must in a sense get a degree of personal expertise on certain problems through the organs and members of the parliament itself, then by necessity this knowledge is somewhat narrower in our case. For this reason, this knowledge deserves to be promoted by our society. As a public service association, we consider it necessary to support all initiatives of this kind in the sphere of making and applying the law. The emphasis on applying the law is at present very pronounced, as is the emphasis in the activity of the Sejm on following up on the adopted laws and resolutions. Here is my remark of sorts on this point: we must also learn to debate, that is to understand that different reasoning will also be offered, not to get offended by arguments to the contrary, not to look for those who will confirm what we are expecting. Instead, we must have a wide array of views, attitudes and feelings in order to select the best solution. This is why the conference took such a broad interest in the problems of making the law and the culture and awareness of the law as the prerequisite for its operation. We also devoted considerable attention to the issue of law in the economic reform and the degree to which the latter can be helped by the law or altogether harmed by excessive regulation.

Finally, there is the issue prominent in our association, as it is elsewhere, the issue of youth. We are registering a relatively small influx of young people and very modest activity on their part. In resolving this problem, we should abandon the myth that these youth are worse and are only in the mood to take. These people are value-oriented and impressionable. However, the young people must be convinced that their activity is not only needed but is also noticed and taken into account. The ZPP wants to get through to the students and young lawyers beginning their careers. We already have considerable achievements in this field.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

ERA SOCIALISTA REPRESENTATIVE VISITS--Armand Oprea, a representative of ERA SOCIALISTA, the organ of the RCP Central Committee, spent 9 to 17 December visiting Poland at the invitation of NOWE DROGI, the theoretical and political journal of the PZPR Central Committee. The Romanian visitor held talks with the NOWE DROGI editorial board and with its chief editor, Stanislaw Wronski. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

PZPR KONIN VOIVODSHIP PLENUM--"Ways of strengthening and extending the ideological and educational work of the voivodship party organization" was the subject of a plenary session of the Konin PZPR voivodship committee. The session was attended by directors and employees of cultural and educational centers and was chaired by Lech Ciupa, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 2 AU] /9599

POREBSKI ATTENDS SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE--A national conference of departmental scientific research institute first secretaries was held at the PZPR Central Committee on 18 and 19 December. Under discussion were the main lines of party work in scientific and technical communities as well as tasks for research institutes stemming from the Central Annual Plan for 1986-90. The conference was attended by Tadeusz Prebski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

VOIVODSHIP PLENARY SESSIONS HELD--On Wednesday 19 December PZPR voivodship committee plenary sessions were held in Jelenia Gora, Rzeszow, Walbrzych, and Wroclaw. The course of the Sejm election campaign and the implementation of suggestions made by residents of the voivodship during the election campaign were the subjects under discussion at Jelenia Gora. The Rzeszow plenum was devoted to the region's socioeconomic development during the 1986-90 period. The protection of the environment was the subject discussed at the plenum in Walbrzych voivodship. The plenum in Wroclaw was devoted to assessing progress in the implementation of the recommendations made at the 16th PZPR Central Committee plenum. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 85 pp 1, 2 AU] /9599

SOVIETS VISIT CENTRAL COMMITTEE--A Soviet delegation headed by Ilmar Moss, deputy minister of culture of the Estonian Socialist Republic, met with

Kazimierz Molka, director of the cultural department, at the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee. The Soviet visitors were informed about the state of Polish culture, about the implementation of the 19th PZPR Central Committee resolution, and about preparations for the 10th party congress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

WOZNIAK MEETS SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS--The main socioeconomic problems raised at the 23d PZPR Central Committee Plenum were the subject of a meeting between Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and accredited press, television, and radio correspondents from socialist states. Questions were answered by Marek Holdakowski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2 AU] /9599

FIRE STATISTICS FOR 1985--The press spokesman for the Fire Brigade Headquarters reports that there were over 36,000 fires in Poland in 1985. Although this is 23 percent less than in 1984, damage worth 27.5 billion was caused. Fire caused the deaths of 399 people, including 66 children. Four firemen also died while putting out fires. Over 1,100 people suffered burns. Most fires occurred in agriculture, 13,000, after which the greatest number occurred in dwellings, almost 7,000. The most common causes were carelessness, nonobservance of fire regulations, and use of defective appliances. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jan 86 p 8 AU] /9599

POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION--On 6 January, Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in order to discuss current economic cooperation and trade between both countries. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation in building the Warsaw subway and a second nuclear power station in Poland. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

ORZECZOWSKI RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR--On 6 January, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received Wang Jinqing, ambassador of the PRC. Satisfaction was expressed at the favorable development of mutual relations, and the prospects for expanding cooperation between the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--On 7 January, Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol received Hungarian Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar in order to exchange views on the development of trade involving market commodities. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

SIWAK ATTENDS PARTY MEETING--PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak took part in the 9 January meeting of the Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Commission for Examining Suggestions and Complaints From the Community, which summed up this commission's work last year as well as the functioning of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate in this region. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 5 AU] /9599

KALKUS ATTENDS POZNAN PLENUM--PZPR Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus attended the 9 January plenum of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee, which examined workers attitudes toward their work. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

JABLONSKI AWARDED ROMANIAN DECORATION--Former State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski was awarded the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class at a 13 January ceremony at the Romanian Embassy in Warsaw, for his distinguished services in developing friendship and cooperation between Romania and Poland. Romanian Ambassador Ion Tesu presented the decoration. Also present at the ceremony were PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

ANGLO-POLISH TRADE DISCUSSED--Certain problems connected with Anglo-Polish economic and trade ties were raised during a meeting between Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade, and John Albert Leigh Morgan, ambassador of Great Britain, which took place on 14 January. The positive direction in which Anglo-Polish ties had evolved in recent years was underscored. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9599

CPCZ'S REHOREK VISITS--Jindrich Rehorek, CPCZ Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister of the CSSR, was received in Warsaw by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, and had working consultations with Henryk Jaroszek, vice minister of foreign affairs. CSSR Ambassador Jiri Divis attended the talks. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 86 p 5 AU] /9599

NUMBERS OF PRIESTS REPORTED INCREASING--Vatican, 4 Jan (ANSA)--The number of men entering the priesthood is on the rise in Poland. A report from the Polish Episcopate's press office in Rome said that at the end of 1985 there were 8,464 seminarians in the country's 27 diocese and 43 religious congregations for Wales. This was 2,179 more than in 1980. Last year ordinations totalled 964 (683 diocesan priests and 281 members of religious orders). This was 332 more than in 1980. At the end of 1985, the Catholic Church in Poland had a total of 22,381 priests (16,931 diocesans and 5,450 members of religious orders) compared to 20,234 in 1980 (15,486 diocesans and 4,748 members of religious orders). [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 4 Jan 86 AU] /9599

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Alexandru Badescu is appointed deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Comrade Valeriu Popa is appointed deputy minister of electric power and Comrade Gheorghe Costea is delegated to fill the position of first deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Vrancea County People's Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 82, 31 Dec 85 p 16] /9599

MARTIN LUTHER KING BIRTHDAY--Under the auspices of the Institute of Political Sciences and the Association of International Law and International Relations (ADIRI) a commemorative meeting was held on Monday at the ADIRI headquarters in honor of the birthday of Dr Martin Luther King, well-known U.S. militant for the defense of the civil rights of the colored people and for peace and justice. The reports presented on this occasion stressed the life, activity, and political and philosophic development of Martin Luther King, as well as current problems related to education for the promotion of human rights. Researchers and teaching cadres in the field of the social sciences participated. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jan 86 p 3] /9599

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

# SCIENTISTS COMPLAIN ABOUT LACK OF INSTRUMENTS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by P.G.P.: "Are There Enough Instruments to Loan? A Conversation at the Instrument Affairs and Measurement Technology Service"]

[Text] Most people--let us confess it--do not even know what a digital memory oscilloscope is, but there are people for whom this instrument is indispensable for their work. For example, Kalman Szabo, responsible for instruments at the Nuclear Physics Faculty of the Budapest Technical University, complains bitterly that the Instrument Affairs and Measurement Technology Service of the Academy (MMSZ) was not able to loan him such an instrument although certain tasks cannot be carried out without it; it can transform analog measurement signals into digital signals which can be processed for a computer.

"They do not make such an instrument in Hungary or in any socialist country," the faculty researcher said, "it can be obtained only for foreign exchange, and we do not have the money for it. So what remains? We must build one ourselves, which will take a long time and will not measure as precisely as the Philips product."

Long List

"Don't you have any oscilloscopes?" I asked Jozsef Kiss, deputy director of the MMSZ.

"Actually we have very many, they make up 40 percent of our instrument inventory, worth several hundred million forints. But this is not enough."

He picked up a long list from his desk: "These are only those requests which we were unable to satisfy in the last few days. But by loaning instruments we can save large sums for the research sites, indeed not only them, but I will return to this in a minute. And we can provide instruments they could not get access to at all."

His words slowly outlined the situation of the MMSZ, which is not at all heartening.

"In name our service is an academic one, but the Academy institutions and research sites take only 10 percent of our capacity," Jozsef Kiss said. "Our other 'clients' are university faculties, industrial research sites, even developmental and producing units, because modern instruments are needed for manufacturing control in certain areas, primarily electronics. Even GMKs [economic work associations] borrow instruments from us and in some cases even private artisans too--if vouched for by the KIOSZ [National Organization of Artisans]."

#### Ten Year Development Plan

"So this service can be regarded as national in scope?"

"That is correct, and this has been confirmed by the highest organs involved. In 1976 the government's Science Policy Committee (TPB) studied our activity and stated in a resolution that the activity of the service is conducted in an area needed by the economy, and needed at a higher level than at that time. So the TPB proposed, and the Council of Ministers approved this resolution, that the activity of the MMSZ, including instrument loans and services (measurement, trade mark service repairs, etc), must be increased 3-4 times in 10 years."

"So now it will be 10 years...."

"Yes. These 10 years fell during the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans. Things really went well in the first 5 years, thanks to the fact that the TPB prescribed that the ministries and organs should provide the sums prescribed for development in proportion to their use of our services. With the authorization of the National Plan Office the Academy decided about the foreign exchange needed for acquisitions. We covered 70 percent of the development from this."

#### How Much Would It Have Been?

"In 1980 the TPB again dealt with the work of the MMSZ and stated in a resolution: 'It is significantly aiding the provision of modern instruments for the research base... with a considerable saving of foreign exchange.' The TPB also stated that 'conditions for realization of the plan during that part of the 10 year development program falling during the Sixth 5-Year Plan should be provided in accordance with the principles followed during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.'"

"What does this mean in hard numbers, in money?"

"The thinking was that by 1985 the value of our instrument inventory would have increased to 500 million forints, which would have been 600 million at today's prices due to price increases in the meantime."

"To do this 135 million forints would have had to be turned to instrument inventory development during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and 70 percent of these acquisitions would have come from capitalist countries. In addition there was a need to maintain the instrument level, a need for so-called maintenance



investments; instruments become obsolete as a result of development, some of them become obsolete before they are physically used up. Our service produces the cover for these maintenance investments out of its own receipts, but naturally in forints. The 314.5 million foreign exchange forints needed for investment, for foreign instrument purchases--together with the foreign exchange part for development--could have been obtained only from the state."

"Can we conclude from the conditional manner of speaking that you did not get this money."

"The figures tell the whole story. Now, a few days after the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the balance is: The MMSZ got 51.6 million forints instead of the prescribed 135 million; and it got 64.5 million foreign exchange forints instead of the 314.5 million mentioned."

"So how were you able to realize the instrument development prescribed by the TPB?"

"We couldn't do it, and instrument demand only increased in the meantime! This is not only natural, it is correct too--as a result of the quantitative and qualitative growth of research and development there is a need for more and more instruments, a need which the research and development sites and even the producing plants wanted to meet with instruments borrowed from us, because they did not get the foreign exchange for the acquisition of modern instruments."

Two Out of Three Times The Answer is 'No!'

"Knowing the economic difficulties of recent years this should not have surprised anyone."

"Undoubtedly," answered the deputy director of the MMSZ, "but the shortage of instruments has an effect on technical development, on research, on precisely the things from which--among others--we expect a way out of our difficulties. In 1976, at the beginning of the 10 year development period, we could satisfy only every third instrument loan request. This improved much by 1980; then we could satisfy every other request. Today the situation again is what it was 10 years ago, two out of three times we have to say that we cannot provide the instrument needed. And in addition our instrument inventory has aged, so operation and maintenance require large and ever larger sums. As a result of the failure to make new purchases the composition of the existing instrument inventory has deteriorated."

"Is it not possible to at least preserve the level attained with domestic instruments and instruments purchased from socialist countries?"

"We had such ideas too, but this proved unsolvable. Such needs did come from the borrowing research sites and other organs and we put money aside for this purpose, but because of the regulatory limitations on the investment level we could not even purchase instruments of this sort."

"We do not want to complain," the deputy director of the MMSZ said in conclusion, "but only to disclose the situation frankly. We cannot give research and development the aid which our founding document and the resolutions of the TPB oblige us to give. If we have an instrument it saves the country foreign exchange--several times the value of the instrument. If we do not and no one does, it holds back technical development and the scientific research serving as a base for it."

It is a reassuring ray of light in the dark picture outlined here that the medium-range national research and development plan linked to the Seventh 5-Year Plan prescribes "an improvement in the situation of the deteriorated research infrastructure and reconstruction of the instrument park therein."

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

# TRANSLOADING DEVICE FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SOLD

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jan 86 p 4

[MTI report: "Domestic Transloading Device for Nuclear Reactors; Bulgarian and Soviet Orders for Ganz-MAVAG"]

[Text] This year the Ganz-MAVAG Machine Factory will ship to socialist countries cassette transloading equipment for even the largest capacity, 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant blocks. A new factory hall will be built at the enterprise soon to manufacture them.

Energetics equipment including nuclear power plant machines are manufactured by the CEMA states on the basis of a specialization agreement and Hungarian industry has undertaken production of cassette transloading equipment to satisfy the needs of all partners. The fuel elements of nuclear reactors are moved and transported with the aid of the cassette transloading equipment. The equipment transloads the used fuel elements from the water filled well to the so-called resting basin and transloads the new elements from storage into the reactor. The transloader moves on a track and controls a manipulator.

So far such equipment has been produced--on the basis of Soviet documentation--for 440 megawatt reactors, and similar equipment was installed at Paks. In the meantime several socialist countries have begun to design and install 1,000 megawatt power plants. A Bulgarian firm has ordered from Ganz-MAVAG the first transloader needed for the larger reactors.

Four of the new cassette transloaders will be made this year on Bulgarian and Soviet orders. A survey of future needs has begun also and by 1990 at least 10 such devices will probably be shipped to socialist countries. In the meantime they will manufacture more of a further developed version of the cassette transloaders needed for the 440 megawatt blocks, partly to expand the Paks Nuclear Power Plant and partly for the GDR and Czechoslovak partners.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

# SOPHISTICATED USE OF COMPUTERS AT MEDICOR INSTRUMENT WORKS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Imre Spronz, chief of the organization and computer technology main department of Medicor, by Kristof G.-Kocsis: "The Chief and the Computer; The Medicor Decisionmaking System"]

[Text] What is the chief's place of work like? Some are enthroned behind a modern desk, some behind a friendly one, some behind a giant, antique one. Some keep painful order on their desks, and there are those who pile the documents awaiting action on top of them. Then there may be trophies in glass cases, banners, suggestive network diagrams on the walls or--in general staff style--a map indicating with little flags the foreign interests of the enterprise.

But what is for the most part still missing from the chief's office is a computer. Not to amaze the foreign client or to supplement the dried-out rubber plant, but as a useful, everyday tool.

## Keeping Track of Time Limits

Medicor is one of those few large domestic enterprises where the chief's decisions are made in possession of data obtained from a computer. At every level of the leadership hierarchy in the factory they can turn to the central computer from computer work stations combined with a picture screen (it is true that today they still have only 10 terminals).

The picture screens flash greenly in the semi-obscurity of the machine room while Imre Spronz, chief of the organization and computer technology main department of the enterprise, guides us through the empire of "files" and "records":

[Answer] We might begin listing the possibilities for cooperation between the chief and the computer with an administrative task which is certainly simple and easy to review. But the software which we prepared for computer processing of the minutes of the meetings of the directing council can be used for any similar documentation task, essentially without change. The directing council of Medicor is a 20 member body; its role will soon be taken over by the VT [enterprise council]. Up to now this has been the highest decisionmaking organ

of the enterprise. It met on an average of every two weeks and on each occasion passed 10-30 resolutions which went into the minutes, while the responsibility and the time limits usually soon sank into oblivion. Since the beginning of the year, however, the minutes have been going into the computer's memory, and since then it has stored about 300 resolutions with the name of the person responsible and the time limit which can be displayed on the screen at any time by anybody. One can ask whether it was carried out, what measures were taken but also, for example, one can make a collection of resolutions touching on the same theme.

[Question] Obviously the computer is suitable for solving problems more complicated than that.

[Answer] Naturally. For example, the memory of the computer preserves the up-to-date data on contracts, fulfillment and receipts, in a word the chief information of the enterprise. Drawing from this store the enterprise general staff can get a picture of the momentary status of the firm at any time--by dollar, ruble or forint relationship too--which can be extraordinarily important before some strategic decision.

Put In The Password!

Of course leaders at various levels can get access to the information in differing depths, so the machine responds to queries only when it knows the appropriate password--depending on one's assignment. Perhaps even more important than the above in the hands of a leader is the modeling program from which one can ask how the profits and tax burdens of the enterprise will develop as a whole in the event of signing some deal.

[Question] There could be different sorts of motivation for such a use of computer technology. Not least of these might be a sort of enterprise ostentation.

[Answer] Even if there were it would not be a problem. At Medicor--and in this the case of the enterprise differs from the average--the development of the information system is something we are used to. We began to automate this work in the 1970's. Since then we have carried out several structural changes in the leadership system and each of them started something in the matter of computer technology. The most perhaps by the most recent internal decentralization at the beginning of the 1980's, the increasing economic independence of the enterprise units. In addition, we have striven for the most economical solutions, not the most spectacular ones.

[Question] Namely?

[Answer] We developed a so-called distributed computer system, that is, when our plans are finally realized there will be different computers in each of the enterprise units, so the distant work sites will not link into one large and expensive central computer through a complicated remote data processing network. At this moment there is a TPA 1148 KFKI megamini computer operating in the directorate general, essentially without a failure since 1982. Its companion computer will begin service shortly, which will not only increase

operational security but will put computer terminals in an additional 16 leading offices. The third machine will go to our factory in Esztergom. In addition, we will also use the MOD 81 microcomputer, manufactured by Medicor itself, for decision preparation modeling by high level leaders.

[Question] How much did all this cost?

[Answer] Counting from 1980 the enterprise spends 4-5 million forints per year on computer technology development. But about half of this is made up of central supports received from the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee], the Ministry of Industry and the KSH [Central Statistics Office]. The program being realized at the enterprise is linked to national research and development themes. The MAS-M enterprise guidance program adopted by us was purchased from the English Hoskyns firm, we adapted it to domestic conditions and Medicor serves as the reference point for this software.

[Question] The achievements of Medicor are impressive. Seventy percent of the annual trade of 5.5 billion forints comes from beyond our borders. The dollar accounting receipts come to about 1.6 billion forints, and looking at the average for the past 5 years the profitability of the enterprise is more than twice that of the machine industry. To what extent can all this be attributed to leader decisions made with the aid of the computer?

#### Programs and Forints

[Answer] Certainly a considerable proportion, but it is difficult to express the effect of a modern information system precisely in forints. In any case, by using the modeling program mentioned we have already made many millions of forints simply because with its aid we can keep precise track of the financial regulators affecting enterprise income; the development of enterprise taxes and tax rebates in connection with a deal can be calculated in minutes.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

COMPETITION FOR DIRECTORSHIP OF ACADEMY RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Dec 85 p 7

[Interview with Zoltan Baksay, deputy chief of the personnel department of the Central Office of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by Marton Szluka: "Researchers Compete; Obligatory Beginning 1 January; Who Will Be Director?; Striving For Impartiality"]

[Text] Now that directors are elected in industry and one can compete for various leadership offices the question arises, What are the new methods for selecting leaders in the research institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences? We asked Zoltan Baksay, deputy chief of the personnel department of the Central Office of the Academy, about this.

[Question] The mandates of the majority of the research institute directors expire on 31 December. Where do we go from here?

[Answer] In the first place competitions to fill the director positions have begun to be published for us, in the Academy institution network. The competition system will be obligatory beginning 1 January at every Academy research institute. That is, beginning with the following year the leadership offices can be filled only via a winning competition. The preparatory work has been going on for a year already; we sent questionnaires to the research institutes. With the aid of the trade union committees we surveyed institution public opinion to learn how the leaders working there are thought of.

[Question] Is there any obstacle in principle or practice to an election, or can the competition system be regarded as a form of this?

[Answer] The first secretary of the Academy will not nominate candidates contrary to the intent and opinion of those authorized to make recommendations and to judge. A review committee will study the competitions submitted; the members of this committee will be the chief of the personnel main department, the chiefs of the scientific main departments, the chairmen of the scientific departments and the best professionals from the several branches of science. We will strive for impartiality by inviting "outsiders," university or practical experts.

[Question] Isn't this system too complicated?

[Answer] In principle this organizational form appears more complicated to the extent that more have a say or are asked for an opinion about the competitors. But we consider this to be the democratic practice today.

[Question] Will there be several applicants for the directors' positions?

[Answer] Of course. For example, there are three each at the Technical Chemistry Research Institute and the Technical Physics Research Institute and two are competing for the director's post at the Experimental Medical Sciences Research Institute.

[Question] Are they outsiders, or institution workers?

[Answer] There are outsiders too. I might mention as an example the Technical Chemistry Research Institute where two institution and one outside nominees submitted competitions; but it also happens elsewhere that, for example, people apply from a university.

[Question] On the basis of what chief criteria will the decision be made?

[Answer] The requirements being made of directors have changed in our area also in recent times. They are not judged solely on the basis of individual scientific achievements. One must also see what "practical" attributes the candidate has, what contacts he has built up with industry, with domestic and foreign partners and with sister institutions, whether he has ideas about, for example, educating replacements, and I could go on. Since the goal in most places is a swifter practical introduction and ever broader application of research results an innovative candidate suitable for this work could compete with a good chance of success. The applicants are academicians or doctors of science, but there are also exceptional cases and those with lower scientific degrees are competing as well. At the same time there is little interest in some special areas.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

TESTART: PROGRAM LANGUAGE FOR TESTING INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Budapest MERES ES AUTOMATIKA in Hungarian No 9, 1985 p 327

[Article by Dr Jozsef Sziray and Zsolt Nagy, of the Computer Technology Coordination Institute: "The TESTART Test Writing Language and Its Use." The first two paragraphs are the authors' summary.]

[Excerpts] The article describes the newly developed test writing language called TESTART. TESTART is a high level programming language serving to describe testing and fault finding procedures for digital circuits, that is to prepare test programs for circuits. It can be used in a computer controlled testing system. A test program consists of a series of instructions which prescribe the sequence and type of test measurements to be executed and the data management and decision procedures connected with the measurements.

The language was prepared primarily for use with LSI and VLSI level logic circuits. It offers a broad range of possibilities for the user, makes possible efficient programming and can be used in testing systems with various structures as a consequence of its universality. In the article we describe the factors and goals taken into consideration when developing TESTART and then review the chief characteristics of the syntax of the language and the possibilities for using the language.

With the rapid development of microelectronics the design and execution of defect tests for digital circuits require ever newer and more efficient methods. This requirement already exists at all circuit design levels, beginning with circuits on cards assembled on a chip in capsule ICs to the level of complete equipment. One of the most widespread ways of solving testing tasks is the use of computer-controlled automatic testing devices where a so-called test writing language is available to define and execute the testing procedures.

The development of new languages is needed in order for us to be able to write complex test programs more concisely, simply and quickly. This article describes a new programming language which we call TESTART. TESTART is a high level language which we designed to describe test procedures for digital circuits realized on a unit of optional design. We have presumed that the circuits can be listed in the LSI or VLSI range. After computer translation of

the test programs written in the TESTART language an object code is produced which can be used to control the automatic testing device.

#### Factors in the Development of the Language

The structure and word usage of the TESTART instructions are based on the English language. Preparation of a test program requires from the user appropriate knowledge of the operation of the digital circuit to be tested as well as knowledge of the language; no software knowledge in addition to this is required. Thanks to the broad error checking of the TESTART translation program it is easy to filter out syntactic or semantic errors made by the user.

When developing the language we considered the following chief factors:

- a. It should be possible to write test programs with its aid in the simplest and most efficient way possible.
- b. It should have sufficient universality so that it could be used in testing systems with various structures.
- c. It should have a syntactic/semantic system which could be easily mastered and conveniently used.
- d. The method of using the linguistic expressions and instruction set should require from the programmer a regularity which would significantly reduce the probability of making an error and result in a program which could be easily reviewed.
- e. The language and the translation program should be open to expansion by additional elements and syntactic constructions.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

# INSTITUTE COMMANDER DISCUSSES SPACE MEDICINE DEVELOPMENTS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview by Maj Stanislaw Lukaszewski with Col Prof Stanislaw Baranski, commander of the Military Institute of Air Medicine: "Medicine and Space"]

[Text] Polish scientist, commander of the Military Institute of Air Medicine, Col Prof Stanislaw Baranski was elected to full membership in the International Academy of Astronautics. He received his diploma at the ceremonial, 25th anniversary meeting of the Academy held in Stockholm during the 36th Congress of the International Astronautical Federation.

[Question] Let us recall your trip to Stockholm.

[Answer] As always, the meeting was very busy. We discussed findings of our research on human behavior in space. How one reacts during flight, how one adapts to weightlessness. In general, we talked about endurance of human organism and its adaptive abilities to extraterrestrial conditions.

[Question] It sounds like a symbiosis of medicine with technology.

[Answer] Technology is developing so fast that medicine can barely keep up with it. We, physicians working in air and space medicine, are most interested in man, his inside, organism and psychological functioning. We study human system in detail. In the beginning we were afraid of weightlessness, later we worried about reaction of the circulatory system and muscle function after return to earth. Today these worries belong to history. We developed a program of physical training which insures proper functioning of the muscles and the heart.

[Question] Have new questions emerged during the Congress?

[Answer] Yes. Results of current research were presented concerning human mechanisms of adaptation to space environment, analyses of metabolism in conditions of weightlessness, and especially conditions in which movement sickness appears. There was a very interesting paper on the artificial, closed ecosystem of "humans and plants."

[Question] The Academy has been in existence for 25 years. Please tell us something about it and about the congresses. The latest one was already the 36th.

[Answer] The congresses are organized by the International Federation of Astronautics. It includes various scientific societies in field and specialties concerning space. The Federation oversees international scientific cooperation in astronautics.

[Question] Such "overseeing" involves specific activities, doesn't it?

[Answer] The International Academy of Astronautics is responsible for the level [of discussion] and topics discussed at the congresses. It also cooperates with other organizations, e.g., those which are involved in programs like Intercosmos or COSPAR. The Academy, like the Polish Academy of Sciences, has sections and scientific committees which deal with activities in their spheres of interest.

[Question] Could you give us some examples?

[Answer] There are four sections: basic sciences, technology, life sciences, and sociology which deals, among other things, with issues of psychology and economics.

[Question] I guess that comrade colonel, as a physician, is a member of the life sciences section.

[Answer] Yes, my section concentrates on issues of biology and medicine. We look from that point of view at all problems of man in space. For example, how to prepare people, protect them, what must be done to insure that extra-terrestrial tasks are performed, how to return safely to earth.

[Question] There are committees attached to the sections. Is this the structure?

[Answer] Yes. For example, the committee on bio-astronautics discusses general biological questions. The scope of the debate, also at the last congress, concerned the possibility of recording biological reactions in flight. Another committee, called "Man in Space" is currently working on the process of human adaptation to changes in gravity, and a third is concerned with space rescue. There, most of the scientists are not physicians but engineers. They discuss bio-cybernetic issues and often such problems as medical engineering. Design of space suits, life-support systems, possibilities and procedures in case of accident in space.

[Question] How large is the Academy?

[Answer] It includes about 700 scientists, including honorary members and full members which number about 300. In the beginning one serves as a corresponding member.

[Question] And election to full membership is based on one's achievements?

[Answer] Yes, scientific record. And elections.

[Question] How was the ceremony? How the new full members were welcomed?

[Answer] The congress in Stockholm was attended by about 1000 scientists from all over the world. As for receiving the diploma of a full member of the International Academy of Astronautics, it was really a very elegant, uplifting ceremony.

[Question] What are Poland's benefits from the study of space, for our science and medicine?

[Answer] Space medicine also studies the functioning of human organism in extreme conditions. Such studies are useful to science. Many electronic diagnostic instruments which permit observation of all irregularities in functioning of the organism are also used in "normal" medicine, especially monitoring apparatus used in re-animation rooms. And what serves the defense needs? A healthy person. For example, today we can study the circulatory system and control training stress of sport pilots and astronauts. Our medicine helps people recover from heart attacks. For example, miniature listening devices, moving sensors, all of these were created as a result of space studies.

[Question] There is a view that we cannot afford space studies.

[Answer] Indeed. Such research is very expensive. Therefore we study space insofar as such research is useful to us down here on earth. I believe that we should participate only in such experiments which have direct applications in "earthly" practice. This, by the way, is what we are doing. Thus, in the Military Institute of Air Medicine we are doing research on effects of acceleration, noise, vibrations, biological rhythm disturbances, etc. We also work on methods to increase the physical efficiency of the organism.

[Question] What does it mean?

[Answer] Our main problem involves raising efficiency level of the organism, above all of military pilots, although the Military Institute of Air Medicine conducts periodic check-ups of all flying personnel, including civilian institutions such as air clubs, Polish Airline LOT, medical and agricultural pilots. Our goal is a perfect efficiency of the human organism, because how can one fly in bad health? No health, no flying. Therefore we serve health for the sake of flying, safe flying.

[Question] How long has comrade colonel been involved in this service?

[Answer] 33 years.

[Question] How does one become a full member of the Internal Academy of Astronautics? I am asking about the beginning of a professional career, the interests?

[Answer] I was always interested in cytophysiology, i.e., in what happens on the level of cells and tissues. After graduating in 1952 from the Medical Academy in Warsaw I taught as a research assistant and also did research. It was then that I became interested in problems of air and space medicine which used cytophysiology in their research methods.

[Question] The doctorate, habilitation, professorship. Have your interests broadened?

[Answer] All my research concerned the functioning of the organism. In my habilitation dissertation for example, I studied the biological effects of microwaves. What was their influence on blood circulation and the nervous system. Presently I devote most efforts to studying the possibilities of protecting people during flight, and also the physical training which would protect against changes in the organism. A pilot or an astronaut should perform their difficult tasks without loss of health and in the most comfortable and safe conditions possible.

[Question] Is this the reason for the comprehensive and careful examination of pilots at the Military Institute of Air Medicine?

[Answer] The entire professional life of a pilot consists of constant training, constant improving and maintaining of efficiency. That's for pilots. And for physicians? Scientific initiative belongs to us. We constantly look for new ways, new diagnostic methods and new therapies. In conditions of real stress in the air, or in a laboratory, we try to discover even the smallest changes in the organism. We want to catch and register every change, but even before that, we try to prevent it.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

#### WESTERN, CEMA COMPUTER HARDWARE IN USE AT CAD CENTER

Warsaw PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY in Polish No 12, Jun 85 pp 9-12

[Article by Andrzej Drozdowski, director, Computer Applications Research Center of the Industrial Institute of Construction Machinery (PIMB): "Mini-computer Equipment for CAD"]

[Excerpts] The basic requirement for CAD computer systems is that they provide the user with a conversational mode and graphics I-O devices (graphics display monitor, digitizer, plotter). CAD centers are equipped with 16- or 32-bit minicomputers with 128 kilobyte-8 megabyte internal storage of 120-1000 megabyte external storage, which allows for linking up 4 to 32 alpha-numeric terminals and a few graphics stations.

The 32-bit minicomputer systems such as e.g., VAX 11/750, PRIME 2550, equipped with graphics devices fully meet the needs of CAD. In cases when problems to be solved exceed their computing capabilities, minicomputers can communicate via modems with large computer systems like IBM or CDC.

#### Minicomputers Used by PIMB

Since 1977 the CAD Center (OKWPI) of the PIMB has been using a PDP 11/70 minicomputer (Digital Equipment Corp. USA) and a graphics system (Benson, France). PDP 11/70, which is the most expanded model of the 16 bit PDP 11 family of minicomputers, has been designed using the TTL-Schottky Logic technology. The equipment ensures interaction with 32 terminals.

--VAX 11 PL/1 is an expanded implementation of ANSI X3.74 PL/1 General Purpose Set;

--VAX C--an implementation of the C programming language designed by the Bell Laboratories.

The database management systems are VAX 11 Datatrieve and VAX 11 DBMS, while the graphics software includes VAX Regis Graphic Library (RGL)--a graphics software package for a Digital VT125 monitor, VAX 11 Pen Plotter Utilities (PPU)--a library of procedures written in Fortran for programming Talos digitizers.

## Minicomputers and CAD Equipment in CEMA Countries

In CEMA countries, the family of SM minicomputers are manufactured whose list of command language statements is compatible with the PDP 11 family of minicomputers. At the moment, systems implemented on the following processors are available in Poland:

--Elektronika 100-25 and SM1402 (Soviet Union)--16 bit processors with 256 kilobyte addressable internal storage;

--SM 4-20 (Czechoslovakia)--parameters similar to those of Elektronika plus floating-point hardware facility;

--SM 11/52 (Czechoslovakia)--a 16 bit processor with 256 kilobyte addressable internal storage, floating-point and 2 kilobyte cache buffer storage.

Following are the processors to be offered in 1985-86:

--SM 11/52 Plus (Czechoslovakia)--a 16 bit processor with floating-point, cache buffer storage and MMU (Memory Management Unit) for 16-, 18-, and 22-bit addressing;

--SM 2420 (Soviet Union)--with floating-point, MMU, and internal storage up to 3840 kilobytes.

The assortment of external devices used with the SM minicomputers is shown in Figure 6--systems set up in Czechoslovakia, and in Figure 7--systems set up in the Soviet Union and by the Gage and Computer Plant ERA (FMIK ERA). The graphics equipment offered consists of plotters and digitizers.

Czechoslovak table plotters Digigraf 1712 (max. drawing dimensions: 1680 X 1180 mm) and Digigraf 1208 (max. drawing dimensions: 1190 X 840 mm) may be working on-line with the SM systems or be used off-line with PT 105 tape units (Poland).

Hungary offers RA 06 digitizers with the following parameters: table dimensions 675 X 1050 mm, accuracy 0.1 to 0.02 mm, equipped with a V.24 (RS 232C) standard asynchronous serial output.

No graphics monitors are currently offered in CEMA countries that meet CAD requirements.

The future for CAM lies in microcomputers with 10-30 megabyte disk storage and interactive graphics monitors. Such stations linked to a minicomputer with 200-1000 megabyte disk storage, a fast printer and modems for inter-computer communication will be able to use a common library of applications programs and a common database.



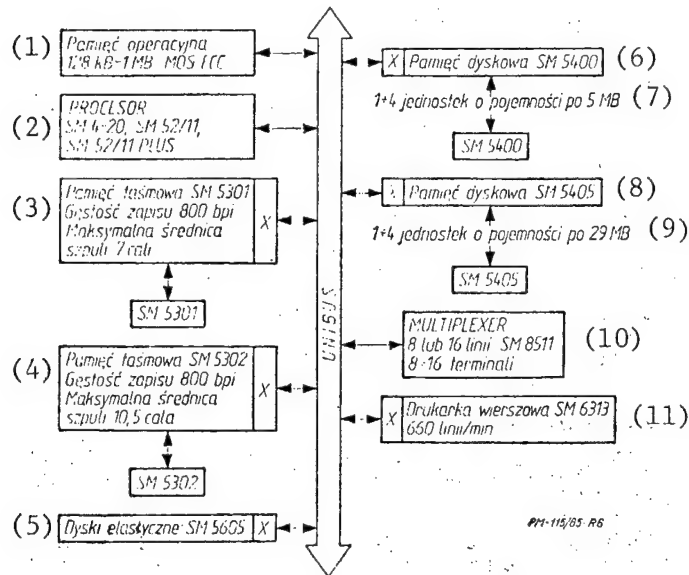


Figure 6. Minicomputer Systems Set Up in Czechoslovakia;  
X--control unit

Key:

1. Internal storage 128 kB-1 MB MOS ECC
2. Processor SM 4-20, SM 52/11, SM 52/11 PLUS
3. Tape storage SM 5301, density 800 bpi, max. reel diameter 7 inches
4. Tape storage SM 5302, density 800 bpi, max. reel diameter 10.5 inches
5. Floppy disks SM 5605
6. Disk storage SM 5400
7. 1 to 4 units 5 MB each
8. Disk storage SM 5405
9. 1 to 4 units 29 MB each
10. Multiplexer, 8 or 16 lines SM 8511, 8-16 terminals
11. Line printer SM 6313, 660 lines/min

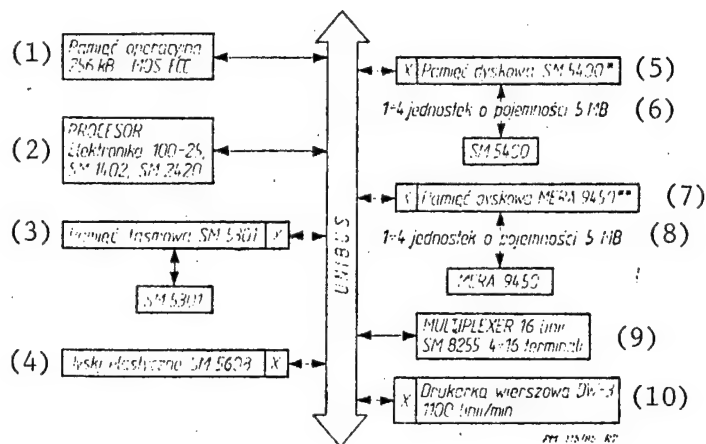


Figure 7. Minicomputer Systems Manufactured in USSR and FMiK-ERA; X--control unit, \* in Soviet systems, \*\* in FMiK-ERA systems

Key:

1. Internal storage 256 kB MOS ECC
2. Processor, Elektronika 100-25, SM 1402, SM 2420
3. Tape storage SM 5301
4. Floppy disks SM 5608
5. Disk storage SM 5400\*
6. 1 to 4 units 5 MB each
7. Disk storage MERA 9450\*\*
8. 1 to 4 units 5 MB each
9. Multiplexer 16 lines, SM 8255 4-16 terminals
10. Line printer DW-3, 1100 lines/min

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAPER VIEWS PERSISTING HOUSING PROBLEM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "New Preconditions for Better Housing"]

[Excerpts] Over three million new apartments including single-family houses have been built during the last 40 years. The housing problem, however, has not yet been completely solved and is therefore the center of attention of national committees, state and party organs. The mode of housing is one of the important indications of the living standard. In the socialist system it is therefore treated in accordance with the social aspects.

The conception of state housing policy stresses the effectiveness of the solution of the housing problem. For the Eighth 5-Year Plan and those subsequent the CSSR Government adopted a number of measures with significantly improve the terms under which the existing buildings can be remodeled and modernized. These measures were discussed last week also by the CPCZ Central Committee which fully supported the government decision.

These government measures provide for the construction of a total of 480,000 new apartments in all forms of construction by 1990 together with the necessary technical amenities and utilities. The construction scope is determined by the possibilities of creating the sources of heat, energy, water supply, capacities of sewage disposal and, last but not least, by the construction capacities which can be used for this purpose. Although the present capacity of plants manufacturing panels for prefabricated houses is larger than before, the increase will be used for other types of construction.

In addition to new construction the state housing policy focuses on other essential components of development of the housing sector--consistent care of the existing buildings, their maintenance and modernization as well as their full utilization for housing purposes. New apartments are being constructed and the housing complexes are being completed more economically in terms of energy, while emphasis is being laid on the higher quality of construction work and higher urbanistic and architectonic standards. This ultimately reduces the burden of purchase cost of an apartment in cooperative construction and privately owned single-family houses and apartments.

The state housing policy takes into account also the social needs. In order to improve care of senior and disabled citizens, the Eighth 5-Year Plan provides for construction of 11,000 small apartments for the retirees in the nursing homes. A number of apartments in the housing complexes will be adapted for accommodation of disabled citizens and the basic public utilities will be organized accordingly. The construction of dormitories with the capacity of 10,000 beds is planned for unmarried workers in the health, social security and school sectors.

The new measures take into consideration the wishes of future users in regard to apartment furnishings. For this reason a certain percentage of apartments will be turned over to the users unfinished--that is without kitchen facilities, kitchen ranges, built-in furniture, wall papers, floor covering and so on which the future users will acquire in accordance with their taste and finance out of their own funds. The budget price of the apartments and the fees for the use of this equipment will be correspondingly reduced. The presently used housing cores will be gradually eliminated from the future projects and replaced by qualitatively better designs without increasing the investment outlays in the apartment.

The improvement of the existing apartments makes it imperative to proceed more efficiently in apartment modernization, in converting the apartments presently in the third and fourth category into apartments of the first or second category. Approximately 24,000 apartments are planned to be remodeled during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and twice as many during subsequent 5-year plans so that all apartments suitable for modernization are to be remodeled by the year 2000.

A total of Kcs 28 billion will be spent on the repair and maintenance of the existing housing during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The greatest emphasis is laid on the necessary structure of construction work so that roofs, outside walls and plumbing are repaired on the basis of priority.

A turnabout in the improvement of the present method and pace of maintenance and repairs of residential buildings are to be achieved through the establishment of autonomous construction gangs within the local building departments of kraj, okres and municipal national committees in the communities with more than 5,000 inhabitants. Construction, repair and maintenance organizations in Prague and Bratislava will be set up on a larger scale than originally provided for by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The demands for the construction of new establishments operating on the economic principle (such as trade, savings banks and so on) are to be but on a more rational basis by the application of the new principle according to which such establishments are to be turned over to the future users not free of charge as in the past, but upon the payment of the amount representing half of the construction cost. This will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening of the future users' material interest in the proper design and furnishings of these establishments and their economical operation.

Cooperative housing projects will continue to be subsidized from the state budget. A new feature, however, is longer periods of repayment of credits

on the construction of cooperative apartments in another 10 years, by which time the rents of cooperative apartments will be appropriately reduced. For the cooperative apartments designed for recruitment and stabilization of the labor force can the membership share partly be paid for by the organizations which are directly interested in hiring new workers and stabilization of the labor force. The membership share can be fully paid by the organizations in certain sectors and areas specifically listed.

The cooperative form of housing construction is prevailing now and its ratio will further increase in the future. For this reason the cooperative housing organizations must adopt measures for strengthening of cooperative democracy and enlarging the scope of cooperative autonomy so that the collectives of users will decide about all affairs connected with the operation of cooperative apartments.

The construction of single-family houses has recently been slowed down both by the increases in the purchase price and high labor cost requirements as well as by the difficulties in the preparation and course of construction and in obtaining the necessary building materials. It was therefore decided to increase the unrepayable financial assistance to the builders of one-family houses as well as the upper limit of loans from the state savings banks, and to extend the period of their repayments by 10 years.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

# INFLUX OF FOREIGN WORDS CRITICIZED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Marcela Vanorna: "An Erroneous Road to the World Markets."]

[Text] Some expressions which do not beautify our language have survived from the past. Many people on principle [do not shine but] only "pucuje" [from German putzen] their shoes, [do not set but] only "steluje" [from German stellen] their watches, use various "verkcajk" [tools, from German Werkzeug] and so on. If these expressions were used only in the colloquial Czech, it would perhaps not be so painful. However, we encounter various foreign words and new Czech words derived from them on every step, even in the names of our products today. We hardly got used to calling fruit juice "dzus", our canning industry came out with a new "world-renowned name LIFT which is a lemon juice.

In addition to the English language we find in the names of our soft drinks perhaps all the principal languages of the world. You do not believe this? Let us therefore begin with "Arocola", and other varieties of "cola" and continue with "Granada", "Amara". Interesting also are "Cito", "Manton", "Olympus", "Bonela", and many more similar names. These are charming words. Nevertheless I think that the road to the world top quality of our food products leads through a different approach. Foreign names are obviously designed to attract the prospective buyers. This also is to some extent important in trade. Experience, however, has shown that an excellent food product will be rapidly sold in our country, if the price will correspond to its quality, taste, durability and ingeniousness of processing. This will happen even if the beverage is called for example "Svezenka" [refreshing drink] or "Bohatyr" [hero].

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BASIC COMPUTER LANGUAGE RISES IN POPULARITY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Lumir Hrudka: "Do You Know the Basic Language?"]

[Text] This question is usually answered in the affirmative by the young people and schoolboys. Basic is the name of the computer (programovaci) language which is nothing else but a number of commands by which the operation of a computer is governed.

If you learn from these commands to put together the necessary program, you have accomplished the main thing--to reach an agreement with the computer. This is what the introduction to the interesting BASIC manual for the beginners says. It was published by the "Komenium" enterprise as the teaching aid for the high school students, but also for the students of other educational establishments as the basic for work with the training computers. Its merit is that it is really designed primarily for the beginners, instructs the readers in a comprehensible way in the first steps towards getting acquainted with the computer technology.

This small book has become a hit in a good sense of this term. As soon as the children and parents learned about its publication, hundreds of people demonstrated their interest in this new handbook. The BASIC language is namely suitable both for operating of personal computers and the complex minicomputers. Unprecedented interest makes it clear that the young generation yearns for the knowledge of modern computer technology. Big crowds of young people around the computers at the recent electronics and automation exhibition in Prague testify to that.

"Komenium" will sell freely only a part of its edition of these manuals in its kraj bookstores. It will most probably be not able to satisfy all prospective buyers. This is only the confirmation of how this type of books is still in short supply in terms of quantity and diversity of free choice.

It is an old adage that you are man as many times as many foreign languages you know. Our children are likely to say that as many computer languages you know...

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN JOURNALISTS--Representatives of the General Union of Palestinian Journalists and Writers and of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union met in Prague on 8 January. The delegations, which discussed issues pertaining to the cooperation between the two organizations, were headed by their central secretaries Ahmed Abdul Rahman [spelling as published] and Marcel Nole. Rahman, who is also the chief editor of the PLO's press organ, was received the same day by RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor Zdenek Horeni, with Abdal Fattah [spelling as published], the PLO's representative extraordinary to Prague, present. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CZECH 1985 FIRES--A total of 6,756 fires, which caused damages estimated at Kcs 206.5 million and the deaths of 89 persons and serious injuries to 520, were reported from the 7 Bohemian regions and Prague in 1985. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--An "executive" program of cooperation in science, culture, and education between the CSSR and the Spanish governments for the 1986-88 period was signed at the end of talks conducted by CSSR and Spanish Government delegations in Prague on 16 January. The program "contractually amends" the two countries' cooperation in the sphere of culture, science, physical culture, and relations between their movie, radio, and television companies and youth organizations. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CSSR, ARGENTINA SIGN AGREEMENT--The CSSR and Argentina concluded an agreement on cooperation in science and culture in Buenos Aires on Wednesday [22 January]. The agreement was signed by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Argentina Jan Jurista. The agreement also provides for cooperation in education, health care, and sports. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 p 7 AU] /9738

VALEK MEETS CHURCH DIGNITARIES--Slovak Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek met in Bratislava on 13 January with representatives of Catholic and non-Catholic churches and religious societies in Slovakia. In a cordial talk, attended, among others, by bishops and representatives of the Pacem in Terris association of Catholic clergymen, Valek "expressed the appreciation of the merit of clergymen in creating and strengthening the positive relations between churches and the state." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 86 p 2 AU] /9738

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SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

## SOVIET CULTURAL CONTACTS REPORTED

### Filmmakers in Krakow

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9-10 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] A group of Soviet filmmakers, visiting our country for the occasion of "Soviet Film Days," were hosted on 8 November in Krakow. Producers and animators from the film world of the Soviet Union met with youth from High School No XII in the youngest district of Krakow--Nowa Huta--and took part in a formal premiere of the movie "First Cavalry," directed by Wladimir Lubomudrow, which was shown in a representative cinema, "Swit," in Nowa Huta. Soviet filmmakers also met with their admirers in Nowa Huta's cultural center.

### Friendship Society Visits Krakow

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] During the second day of their visit in Krakow, a delegation from the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship headed by Guram Jenukidze, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, met with activists from the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship in this city.

### Atheist Education Seminar in Gdansk

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] A Polish-Soviet seminar devoted to the problems of atheistic education of youth began on 11 November in the Baltic Center of Youth Meetings in Gdansk-Sobieszewo. Participants of the 3-day seminar are: a group of several dozen Soviet youth, members of the Leninist Komsomol, and representatives of Polish youth organizations such as ZSMP, ZMW, ZHP, and ZSP.

### Soviet Art in Warsaw

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] On 11 November in Warsaw's "Zacheta," an exhibit opened of "Soviet Art--1970-80." It is the last part in a cycle of exhibitions representing Soviet art since 1917. The first part of the exhibition, dedicated to art from

1917-30, took place in 1982; then art from the years 1930-41 and 1940-69 in the following years, always during the days observing the anniversary of the October Revolution.

At the present exhibition we can view 77 paintings, 86 graphics, 29 sculptures, scenographic projects, textiles and applied art. It is an output of the middle and youngest generation of artists. Seeking their own artistic expression, the Soviet creators draw from the sources of folk art; they refer to old Russian icon masters; they are also familiar with experiences of colorists. The traditional themes, like war, the struggle for peace, and everyday work, were presented here by the use of other, contemporary means of artistic language and other spheres of imagination combining elements of history with the present. An interesting phenomenon, a derivative of processes occurring in art, is the development of graphics, sculpture, weaving, and very beautiful ceramics and glass.

Much help in organizing the exhibit came from the Soviet side, and from the Soviet Ministry of Culture. Galina Kargopalowa and Alina Rajskaja acted as commissioners.

Participants at the opening of the exhibit included the secretary of the KC PZPR, W. Swirgon, the director of the Cultural Section of the KC, W. Nawrocki, the minister of culture and art, K. Zygulski, chief of the GZP WP, General J. Baryla, chief of the WP Administration of Culture, General A. Zyto, and the vice-president of the City of Warsaw, M. Szymborski. Also present were the ambassador of the Soviet Union, B. Aksjonow, and members of the diplomatic corps.

The exhibit will be open until the second of December, daily aside from Monday, from 10:00 AM until 6:00 PM.

#### Praise for Soviet Art, Traditional Themes

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] In "Zacheta's" largest halls, paintings, sculptures and graphics, costumes and scenographic projects, and objects of applied art as glass, ceramics and artistic textiles were displayed. Over 200 exhibits created by 130 artists. As in previous years, the organizers saw to it that the works were representative of their time and for the most outstanding artists. For this purpose they reached to museum collections in Moscow, Leningrad, and other great cities.

The exhibition is also interesting for other reasons. For here, alongside artistic works of the older generation, are the works of the middle and the youngest generation of artists.... One can, however, notice a great variety of artistic individuality, searching for new poetics, the expression of old, traditional themes by a metaphor, and also different temperaments of representatives of numerous national schools as expressed through form and color.

Different values begin to substitute monumental decorative effects and seriousness, so traditional in Soviet art, with which time-honored themes are treated.

The circle of themes taken up especially in painting and elaborated on with fresh, sometimes striking honesty, begins to broaden. There also prevail such features as romantic atmosphere and psychological analysis, for example, in portraits. Emotionality in solving many artistic problems leads to spontaneity, and this, in turn, forces out the stiffness and restraint of its predecessors.

From among more distinctly outlined themes it is worthwhile to mention the continuation of Leninist themes. Compositions devoted to the preservation of peace and the use of its benefits. As always in Soviet art, an important place is occupied by the theme of work.

#### Commentator Bemoans State of Culture

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Andrzej Wroblewski]

[Excerpts] The new cultural year begins sharply. Not only because that, in such a short time accumulated so many performances, especially musical ("Warsaw Autumn," the Chopin Competition, the Competition of Young Violinists in Lublin--all international), but that it is accompanied by a considerable liveliness in creative circles, which finds its expression in discussions. These discussions take place in different advisory groups which are so great in number that it is hard to count them. From the Sejm commission, through groups of the National Council of Culture, PRON, various artistic councils and groups from the Ministry of Culture and Art, commissions of culture of the national councils at various levels--there simply is no room on this socio-political ladder where the discussions about culture would not take place. But they are not simply discussions for the sake of discussions. Postulates and proposals are being made, different resolutions are drafted, reports and programs are announced. The observer of these phenomena should be delighted that culture takes such an important place in the hierarchy of social and state affairs, since so much attention and care is devoted to it. With certainty it is so. If however that observer has a sharp eye, he should notice two characteristic features of this phenomenon: that in particular regions on various levels and in various collective bodies the same people take seats, and that none of those bodies has any power, or an executive, or executive power.

In short, we are having a hectic time, fire is under the boilers, the pressure rises but the ship of Polish culture stands still because all of the steam goes through the whistle.

#### Between Need and Possibility

The dismembered and incoherent organism of our cultural life cannot constantly adapt to new conditions, in which the burden of organization was passed to national councils, while the creative circles were left aside. Territorial autonomy will not replace cultural autonomy, for always the local authority will see its most immediate needs, particularly if it stands before the dilemma: a nursery or a house of culture....

I was given a large, 40-page report on the state of culture to look through--with the reservation that the document, in its present state, cannot be published. The chief editor of the report is Professor Jerzy Adamski, who still in these days collects remarks and supplements, and at the end of October, the Plenum of the National Council of Culture will deliberate upon this document. For the time being, then, the state of assets in culture is a secret. I forget about what I read and concentrate on what I heard during various discussions....

If we add up all income returns including the remainder from last year, the Fund for the Advancement of Culture should amount to 58 billion zloties this year. Will it reach this amount? Maybe yes, maybe no, since it appears that the Minister of Finance began to exempt from income tax certain institutions and even whole lines of trade....

I encourage the persistent ones to do the recounting which should show that the Fund for the Advancement of Culture will have a 20 percent deficit.

Who Rules Here?

Exemption from taxes has yet one more aspect: it questions the competence of the Ministry of Culture and Art which is, after all, the leading organ of state administration in this field.... Therefore again: Who, exactly, has the right to decide who is an artist, and who is not?

And further: In the course of efforts to raise the rates for lecturers of school concerts, the Ministry of Finance approved a raise, although under the condition that for this money the lecturer must speak for 1 and 1/2 hours.

Fine! Here it is, not only a matter of administration, but also of professional competence.... In a word, the process of incapacitating the Ministry of Culture and Art begins. Now, then, when from all sides one hears the argument that we cannot afford culture and from everywhere hands reach into the minister's pocket, it is worthwhile to think about what place culture takes in the hierarchy of state affairs. Not in declarations, but in reality.

Dry Decade

It is true that the times do not favor culture since where it is tight, it rips. So we must accept it.... Limitations are great. But we cannot afford to bring down culture to the part of a drudge and treat it as an unproductive field. Besides, voices are getting louder that culture should bring profits. From one side--taking away, from the other--squeezing out, and between these two great powers--the artists, who consider, not without reason, that they deserve something for talent and years of work; and since nobody will give them a second lifetime, they look for compensation abroad. What will it lead to in the end?

I recently heard as members of the National Cultural Council criticized the project of the Program for the Development of Culture. It was prepared by people who have a rather close contact with culture. "Rather"--since they are theoretical, not practical, and therefore neither creators nor performers--in

any case, those who ought to be its animators or propagators. Meanwhile, that whole program swarms with various forms of "if," "in the case of," and "if possible." Furthermore, the preamble, or explanatory preface, assigns a place to culture--subordinating its development to the international situation and to the country's economic developments.

We made up our mind to look at our culture as at a transatlantic liner, we designated a role of an ambassador of Polish character to it, we expect the fulfillment of a historical mission in confrontation with a greedy commercialism of a capitalist system, but at the same time a margin is set for this culture to develop on. A transatlantic liner? Or, maybe, "Titanic?" Well, let us give up such dull comparisons. It is not a transatlantic liner but only a coal-ore collier, and not an ambassador but a small commercial traveler who deals in pearls of the first water and sells them dirt cheap.

A month ago Prof Bogdan Suchodolski, in an interview printed in KULTURA, spoke about the role of culture in the contemporary world:

"It is enormous! I think that the role of culture, particularly as a human-formation element if one may say so, culture, treated not as a vacation or amusement, will grow in the course of years and not diminish in the world's future."

After all, the future is the present, only somewhat further. Looking into it we see, however, at most the tip of a nose and we even fail to notice that our cultural coal-ore ship ran aground, for someone drained the water from the sea.

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END